IAS NO COMPETITOR AS A LOCAL PAPER. THE HERALD.

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

A PAPER FOR THE -- HOME -- ALL THE LOCAL NEWS.

VOL. XVII., NO. 5468 PORTSMOUTH, N. H. THURSDAY. AUGUST 28, 1902. The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged with The Herald, July 1, 1902. PRICE 2 CENTS

VENT THROUGH EARLY.

resident Roosevelt's Special Train Makes No Stop Here.

fter Changing Engines, It Proceeded Up the Line to Epping.

vernor Jordan's Representatives Give Mr. Roosevelt Official Greeting at Kittery Junction.

heodore Roosevelt, president of United States, passed through smouth at 6:10 o'clock this morn- enroute to The Weirs and Con- l via Epping and Nashua Junction. ess than half a dozen people were he depot when the special pulled the Vaughan street crossing and ly passed through the passenger ion and passed on up the hill.

ne only sign of life aboard the idential train was shown in the ng car, where the colored stewards e preparing breakfast for the dis- uished party.

ne train was made up of five cars drawn by passenger locomotive 23, Engineer Webb in the cab. president's car was the Mayflow- At Kittery Junction a stop of five utes was made while the engineers he locomotives were shifted, En- er Bryant, who had brought the up from Portland, giving way to ineer Webb.

this point Hon. Edward N. son, secretary of state, accom- ed by Adjutant General A. D. Ay- and George H. Moses, editor of Concord Monitor, boarded the to welcome the president to New pshire in behalf of Governor Jor-

om here the train proceeded to ing, over the tracks of the South- division of the Boston and Maine oad, where it was shifted to Worcester, Nashua and Portland sion and proceeded to Nashua. n that city the president will go he Weirs, where the state G. A. s encamped, and will then con- e his journey to Concord.

r. Roosevelt will reach the state tal at three o'clock, and will leave ive for Secretary Hay's summer e at Newbury. Governor Jordan join the presidential party at cord.

reserve engine from this station wed the president's train to ing to take the place of the reg- engine in case it should meet any mishap.

cretary Pearson, General Ayling, Moses and Mr. Bean passed Wed- ay night in this city, at the Rock- am.

HOW DIFFERENT NOW.

smouth Visits of Presidents Wash- ton and Roosevelt in Comparison.

ow different is this record-break- trip of strenuous President Roose- from the moderate tours of some ie earlier chief exectives of these ed States, the one surrounded all the glamour of the new-born ntieth century, and at a speed that yet was dreamed of when Wash- on walked leisurely over Ports- th town; the others being taken a the government had just been ked out and was still in the h, when spread-eagle oratory and bastic display were among the acteristics of the virile but crude of nation builders and with a eration which has no analogy in ern life.

There were three such visits to New Hampshire, one of which can still be remembered by a few of the older men and women of today, while the other two live only in the records that have been left. Now and then one finds a man who saw President Jackson as he passed up the Merrimack valley in his open carriage drawn by "four handsome greys," but long before that day, President Monroe was here, and still farther back the state was honored by a visit from George Washington.

Washington was inaugurated as president on April 30, 1789, and soon afterwards attended the first session of the congress at New York. A few days after the session closed he started on a tour of the New England states, being accompanied by two secretaries, one of whom was Tobias Lear of this city, and a couple of servants. He pased through Connecticut and Massachusetts, and arrived at Portsmouth on Oct. 31. Fortunately the reader of this day is not left to conjecture concerning the outlines of this visit of the first of the presidents for his own account of it is preserved and accessible through published copies. Of the arrival in New Hampshire, Washington wrote as follows:

"Saturday, 31st Oct.

"Left Newburyport a little after 8 o'clock (first breakfasting with Mr. Dalton) and to avoid a wider ferry, more inconvenient to boats, and a piece of heavy sand, we crosesd the river at Salisbury, two miles above and near that further about; and in three miles came to the line which divides the state of Massachusetts from that of New Hampshire. Here I took leave of Mr. Dalton and many other private gentlemen—also of General Titcomb, who had met me on the line between Middlesex and Essex counties, corps of light horse and many officers of the militia; and was received by the president of the state of New Hampshire, the vice-president, some of the council, Messrs. Langdon and Wingate of the senate, Colonel Parker, marshal of the state, and many other respectable characters; besides several troops of well-clothed horse, in handsome uniforms, and many officers of the militia, also in handsome (white and red) uniforms, the manufacture of the state. With this cavalcade we proceeded, and arrived before three o'clock at Portsmouth, where were were received with every token of respect and appearance of cordiality under a discharge of artillery. The streets, doors and windows were crowded here, as at all other places; and alighting at the town house odes were sung and played in honor of the president. The same happened yesterday at my entrance into Newburyport, being stopped at my entrance to hear it. From the town house I went to Colonel Brewster's tavern, the place provided for my residence, and asked the president, vice president, the two senators, the marshal and Major Gilman to dine with me, which they did; after which I drank tea at Mr. Langdon's."

It will be remembered at this time Portsmouth was the state capital, and in reality the only place of much importance in the state. And Portsmouth did certainly give the president a fine reception for that day. President Sullivan and council, accompanied by the marshal of the state, Col. John Parker, who read the first copy of the Declaration of Independence that ever reached New Hampshire, met Washington at the state line and accompanied him to the town, the military escort being Colonel Cogswell's regiment of cavalry. Then, in the words of an old account:

"He was met at Greenland by the committee of arrangements and a numerous cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages and the company of cavalry belonging to the 35th regiment. When he passed the lines of the town it was announced by a national salute from the artillery company under Captain Currier stationed on the Plains; and on the arrival of the president at that place, he reviewed the 1st regiment, under the command of Col. Walker, which was ordered out for his reception. When passing Wibird's hill he was again welcomed by a national salute from the company of Sea Fencibles, under Captain Brown, and the ringing of bells, after which he was escorted into town, through lines formed by the scholars of the several public and private schools in this place, who were arranged on each side of the Middle road, extending from Mr. Rundlett's to Major Larkin's house. Their numbers were considerably over a thousand they were in neat uniforms and furnished an interesting and pleasing spectacle."

Washington attended church twice on Sunday and wrote letters during a considerable part of the remainder of the day. Concerning Monday, he says:

Monday, 2d.

"Having made previous arrangements for it, about eight o'clock, attended by the president, Mr. Langdon and some other gentlemen, I went in a boat to visit the harbor of Portsmouth, which is well secured against all winds, and from its narrow entrance from the sea, and passage up to the town, may be perfectly guarded against any approach by water. * * * In my way to the mouth of the harbor I stopped at a place called Kittery, in the Province of Maine, the river Piscataqua being the boundary between New Hampshire and it. From hence I went to the old fort (formerly built while under the English government) on an island which is at the entrance of the harbor and where the light-house stands. As we passed this fort we were saluted by thirteen guns. Having lines, we proceeded to the fishing banks, a little without the harbor, and fished for cod, but it not being of proper time of tide, we only caught two—with which about ten o'clock we returned to town. Dined at Col. Langdon's, and retired a little after seven o'clock. After dinner I received an address from the town, presented by the vice president," etc.

Washington's account of this fishing trip is as entertaining on account of what it fails to record as it is interesting as a narration of fact. It appears that one of the two fish that were caught was hooked by one Zebulon Willey, who was fishing near by, and who had noticed that the presidential party was having a rather hard time of it. He therefore rowed his boat close to that occupied by the president and handed his line to Washington, who accordingly pulled in the cod. Zebulon was a dollar the richer for his thoughtfulness, and had a good story to tell during the remainder of his life.



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HONORED PORTSMOUTH.

President Washington Spent Three Days at Old Strawberry Bank.

Of the presidents who have honored old Strawberry Bank with a visit, George Washington was, of course, the first, and he also made the longest visit in this city, stopping from October 31 to November 3, 1789. The president was met at the state line by the president and council of the state, the marshal of the district and a great number of gentlemen of distinction who waited upon him to this city, escorted by a regiment of cavalry under Colonel Cogswell. At Greenland he was met by Colonel Wentworth's independent company of horse, and at the Plains the military officers were drawn up, under Major General Cilley, who saluted him as he passed. As he entered the compact part of the city he was saluted by the discharge of thirteen cannon from three companies of artillery, under Colonel Hackett, along Congress street, which was lined with the citizens of the town, the trades being arranged alphabetically, while the bells in all the churches were rung, and he was greeted with wild aplause. The federal salute was fired from the forts and from the ships in the harbor.

Upon his arrival at the state house, he was introduced to the senate chamber by President Sullivan, and from the balcony President Washington addressed the vast crowd which filled the square and al lthe adjacent buildings. Several odes, composed for the occasion, were sung, accompanied by a band of music. He reviewed the troops under General Cilley, and then retired to his lodging in the hotel on the corner of Court and Pleasant street, then kept by William Brewster. That evening the state house was illuminated and thirteen rockets were shot up in honor of the occasion.

The next morning, Sunday, President Washington attended divine services at the Queen's chapel, and the chair he used is still there in the St. John's church. In the afternoon he attended services at the North church.

Monday the president, accompanied by United States Senator John Langdon, (who, by the way, dined President Washington on Saturday evening, and who for a time was really president of the United States, for he was president of the United States senate and declared Washington elected) and President Sullivan and the consul of France were taken on an excursion down the harbor. The president landed at Kittery, and after a short stop, returned by the way of Little Harbor, visiting Col. Michael Wentworth, at the old Gov. Benning Wentworth mansion.

Upon his arrival here again, he was presented a congratulatory address, to which he responded.

Tuesday afternoon President Sullivan and the council gave Washington a state dinner at the old assembly hall, on Vaughan street, and Washington in his diary states that "This hall is one of the finest I have ever seen in the United States." That evening he was present at a grand ball in the same hall.

On Wednesday morning he left Portsmouth very early, and at his earnest request he was allowed to go without escort.

President Franklin Pierce also visited this city; in fact, he studied law, and practiced in the court room of the old state house where Washington was entertained, before he was president, and while he was in the office he made several calls on this city.

THE PRESIDENT IN MAINE.

Enthusiastcially Received By Citizens Of Pine Tree State.

Ellsworth, Me., August 27.—The president's second day in the Pine Tree state was full of interest. Starting from the governor's residence at an early hour this morning, he was taken for a short drive about the city of Augusta, and at 9.30 left for Bangor, where the principal speech of the day was delivered at the state fair grounds. He prefaced his remarks by saying:

"I am glad to greet the farmers of Maine. During the century that has closed the growth of industrialism has necessarily meant that cities and towns have increased in population more rapidly than the country districts. And yet it remains true now as it has always been that in the last resort the country districts are those in which we are surest to find the old American spirit, the old American habits of thought and ways of living. Conditions have changed in the country far less than they have changed in the cities, and in consequence there has been little breaking away from the methods of life which have produced the great majority of the leaders of the republic in the past. Almost all of our great presidents have been brought up in the country, and most of them worked hard on the farms in their youth and got their early training in the healthy democracy of farm life."

"The forces which made these farm-bred boys leaders of men when they had come to their full manhood are still at work in our country districts. Self-help and individual initiative remain to a peculiar degree typical of life in the country, life on a farm, in a lumbering camp, on a ranch. Neither the farmers nor their hired hands can work through combinations as readily as the capitalists or wage workers of cities can work.

"It must not be understood from this that there has been no changes in farming and farm life. The contrary is the case. There has been much change, much progress. The granges and similar organizations, the farmer's institutes and all the agencies which promote intelligent co-operation and give opportunity for social and mental intellectual intercourse among the farmers, have played a large part in raising the level of life and work in the country districts. In the domain of government the department of agriculture since its foundation, has accomplished results as striking as those obtained under any other branch of the national administration. By scientific study of all matters connected with the advancement of farm life; by experimental stations; by the use of trained agents, sent to the uttermost countries; of the globe; by the practical application of anything which in theory has been demonstrated to be efficient; in these ways, and in many others, great good has been accomplished in raising the standard of productiveness in farm work throughout the country. We live in an era when the best results can only be achieved

(Continued on page 7.)

A TROLLEY RIDE
Over the new line FROM
PORTSMOUTH to EXETER
Would not be complete without
MEALS AT
SQUAMSCOTT
N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor
EXETER, - N. H

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Portsmouth Electric Railway

Time Table in Effect Daily, Commencing June 15, 1902

Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach, Little Boars Head and Hampton Beach, connecting for Salisbury Beach, Dexter and Newbury port at *7 05 a. m. 8 05, 9 35, and half hourly until 9 05 p. m. Saturdays only 11 05 p. m. and 11 05 additional. For Cable Road only** 6 30 a. m. and *6 35 a. m. For Little Boars Head only 10 05 p. m. The 10 05 a. m., 11 05, 12 35, 1 05 p. m. 4 35, 4 05 6 35, 9 05 cars make close connections for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry at * a. m. 8 5 9 5 and half hourly until 11 05 p. m. Saturdays only 11 05 p. m. and Sundays only at 12 05 a. m. additional. Leave Cable Road** 6.10 a. m. and *7 20 a. m. Leave Little Boars Head 10 52 p. m.

Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at **6 35 a. m. **7.05, 7.35 and half hourly until 10 05 p. m., *10. 35, *11 05.

Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at **6 35 a. m., **7 05, 7.35 and half hourly until 10.05 p. m. *10 35, *11 05.

*Omitted Sundays.
**Omitted holidays.
||Omitted Saturdays.

D. J FLANDERS.
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS.
Superintendent.

ISLES OF SHOALS STEAMER.

SEASON OF 1902

TIME TABLE.

Commencing June 24, 1902

PORTSMOUTH
..... AND .....
ISLES OF SHOALS.
HOTELS APPLEDORE AND OCEANIC.

STEAMER MERRYCONEAG

LEAVES PORTSMOUTH, wharf foot of Deer Street, for Isles of Shoals at 9 00 and 11 30 A. M and 5 45 P. M. Navy yard 10 45 A. M and 6 00 P. M.

RETURNING

LEAVES APPLEDORE AND OCEANIC, ISLES OF SHOALS for Portsmouth, at 6 00 and 9 15 A. M and 3 45 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8 15 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

☞ Arrangements for parties can be made on the wharf with A. J STANLEY. General Manager.

Fare for Round Trip 50 Cents,
Good on Day of Issue Only
Single Fare 50 Cents.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

April 1 Until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7:55, 8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:00, 10.30, 11:45 a. m.; 1:35, 2 00, 2:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, *7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10 15 a. m.; 12:15, 12:35 p. m Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth.—8.10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10.15, 11:00 a. m.; 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3 30, 4.30, 5:30, 6 00 *10.00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m.; 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a m., 12:00 m.

*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

P. F HARRINGTON,
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard
Approved: B. J CROMWELL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant

Get Estimates
FROM THE
HERALD ON
JOB
PRINTING.
☞ For neat and attractive Printing there is no better place.

J. A & A. W. WALKER
SOLE AGENTS FOR
OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COALS
ALSO
Reading and Wilkesborre Coals
Best Preparation Obtainable In This City
137 MARKET ST.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

A. O. U. W. No. 4. A. A. A.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers: A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Chase, Chief; Fred Hoyt, Vice Chief; William Humphrey, High Priest; Frank H. Nelson, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Herald; Samuel E. Gerrish, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of R. C. W. Hanscom, O. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 5, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom: Councillor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor, Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

Old India Pale Ale
Homestead Ale
AND
Nourishing Stout
Are specially brewed and bottled by
THE
FRANK JONES
Brewing Co.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Ask you Dealer or them.
BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS
The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

"These Precious Isles Set in a Silver Sea."

Isles of Shoals.

THE OCEANIC HOTEL.

Beautifully situated on Star Island, famous for its wonderfully clear and delightful summer climate, the Oceanic offers unrivaled charms to all those seeking health and pleasure.

Col Charles J. Ramsdell, for many years so favorably known at the Islands will have the management of the Hotel, and the excellence of the table is assured.

The Golf Links and Tennis Grounds have been greatly improved.

A fine fleet of boats manned by careful skippers are ever ready to take parties sailing or fishing.

Regular dinners in the Main Dining Hall $1 25

First rate Fish Dinners at 75 cents will be served in the West Dining hall daily

The splendid sea going steamer Merryconeag, Capt. Stanley, will leave Ceres wharf, foot of Deer street Portsmouth N H at 8 20 and 11 20 a m and 5 10 p m, on week days. Sundays at 9 45 a m and 5 p m Returning leave the Islands at 6.00 and 9.15 a m and 3 30 p m, on week days and at 8 45 a m and 3 30 p m

LAIGHTON BROTHERS.

DR. ROYAL'S PILLS

SHEEP HUSBANDRY

After lambs are up and sucking they have a very fair chance in the battle of life until they are old enough to hustle for themselves, for during this period they are not subject to many ailments, but yet may go off very quickly from the few they are liable to. I think there is more to be learned in diagnosing the troubles of the sucking lambs than in the treatment of such, says an extensive breeder. If you can determine what ails a young lamb and are in doubt as to the remedy, just ask any old housewife what she gives babies for such sickness, and you'll get pretty accurate advice. One point to always bear in mind as that whatever ails a sucking lamb, aside from accidents, the chances are big that the source of trouble is the ewe's milk. So when there is any sickness among them at all general see to it at once that ewes have change of feed, treatment, etc.

When lambs get old enough to pick up their own living largely and have the chance of making acquaintanceship with internal parasites, scours or diarrhea becomes an unfortunately common trouble, but while they live mostly on the ewes and the latter have any sort of intelligent treatment it is not at all common.

Care and Feed For Sheep.

During the heated season sheep should by all means be provided with shelter, as they suffer greatly from heat, especially the direct rays of the sun. Every man who keeps sheep should provide shade, and for best results a well ventilated, darkened shed, where the sheep can go in and be cool and escape the flies is essential. Such a house need not be expensive, as it can be so built as to be utilized during both summer and winter. The important essentials in such a house in summer are that it be dark, cool and well ventilated. These features are so easily obtained that discussion is unnecessary.

When sheep have access to the above, they will do their grazing during the cool parts of the day, returning to the shed in the middle of the day. Here the lambs can be given a small supply of grain to keep them growing rapidly. If the pastures fail, it will be profitable to give the ewes grain also.—J. H. Skinner, University of Illinois.

Shropshires Are Crossbred.

Mr. Melre, one of England's most noted stock breeders, once said: "It is not attempted to deny that the Shropshire is a crossbred sheep. The original breed was horned, and the first attempt at improvement was to get rid of these incumbrances, and there is little doubt that this was effected by a cross of the Southdown. This sheep was well adapted to the downs, but for the inclosures something more docile was required; consequently recourse was had to the Leicester."

Types.

There are distinct types within some of our well known breeds of hogs. Take the large Yorkshire, for example, and line up an American breeder's product with his Canadian competitor's. It takes no expert eye to see how much neater, lower, finer boned and more compact the American type is. The long, lofty, coarse Yorkshire hogs of Canada are like another breed when compared with those bred on this side. The difference in Berkshires is also quite marked, and we presume there will after awhile be a similar difference in the Tamworths of the two countries.

THE HORSE BREEDERS

The death of Linden Tree, the Arabian stallion presented to General Grant in 1878 by the sultan of Turkey, has brought out a number of stories about Arabian horses and the length of their pedigrees. One is to the effect that Linden Tree's pedigree was on record for "only 800 years, but his ancestry extended back to Solomon's time." All of which is rot. Neither Linden Tree nor any other stallion has a recorded pedigree 800 years old, and as to Solomon's era it is quite possible that many eastern horses trace to that time, but the fact and the generations that intervene are not matters of record, but mere tradition. The thoroughbred has the oldest recorded pedigree, about 200 years, and he came from the horse of the desert and surpasses his remote ancestors in speed, endurance, size and probably everything save disposition. Arabian pedigree stories, like most other Arabian horse yarns, are myths.—National Stockman.

Jacks.

The best jacks in Europe are the Poitou, from the south of France, says John J. Jellicorse in Practical Farmer. They are used by the French government to breed artillery mules from Percheron mares. They are round bodied, with short legs; not tall. There are two reasons why these have never been imported to the United States. One is the price, which is $1,000 and up at home. The second is their long hair, which would be unpopular here and which makes them somewhat delicate. Their mules are also apt to have long hair when young under the belly. The Andalusian is a better shaped jack than the Catalonian, but is generally gray. The few white jacks imported must have been of this stock anyhow, they are generally good mule breeders. The Italian jacks are smaller, and many are shipped to India by the British government, where small mules are needed.

CUTTING HIMSELF OFF.

The Blunt Way In Which Chaplain Cannon Refused a Fortune.

The Rev. Edward Cannon, a chaplain to King George IV., was a doggedly independent man. On one occasion he refused to compliment his royal master on his singing and for a time fell into disfavor. His manner was high handed and not always too courteous, but his actions were always on the side of right and justice. The biography of his friend Barham, the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," contains, among other anecdotes of Cannon, the story of how he disinherited himself.

A silly old lady summoned him to her house and pretended to be declining in health. She told him she had made her will, by which the whole of a considerable fortune was to be left to him.

"I don't believe it," said Cannon after a pause, in which he eyed her doubtfully. The lady assured him that the document was lying in a desk in the room.

"I won't believe it," persisted Cannon, "unless I see it."

Smiling at his incredulity, she placed the will in his hands. Cannon read it.

"Well," he said deliberately, "if I had not seen it in your own hands, I could not have believed you were such an unnatural brute."

Thrusting the paper between the bars of the grate, he continued in a severe, low voice: "Have you no one more nearly connected with you than I—no one to whom your money should go, who has a right to be provided for first and best? Pooh! You don't know how to make a will. I'll send for a lawyer, and he shall make your will. You shall leave me a legacy. There's no harm in that, but I'm not going to take it all to please you. Good day, ma'am!"

ELECTRIFIED HOUSES.

The Simple Explanation of a Very Ordinary Phenomenon.

An instance of nonfamiliarity with simple scientific facts is illustrated by an article that goes the rounds of the press once or twice annually—namely, the story of the electrified house. The article usually states that some one has discovered that everything he touches in his house—the radiators, picture frames, banquet lamps, etc.—gives him an electric shock; hence he fears there is some connection between the arc light wires and the water pipes near his residence. The electric light inspector is therefore summoned and reports that the wires of his company are intact and that the electricity must come from some other source.

It does not dawn on any of the people consulted that the discoverer of the phenomenon is unconsciously performing one of the simplest and oldest of electrostatic experiments, the shuffling of his shoes over the dry carpet raising the potential of his body to several thousand volts, which discharge at every opportunity. One may even get electric discharges from his knuckles against the brass lock of a handbag which he may be carrying while walking on a stone pavement during cold, dry weather.

But, dismissing newspaper science, it is somewhat astonishing, in view of the many ways in which in cold, dry countries electricity is unintentionally developed and manifested by sparkling, that the first knowledge concerning this phenomenon did not come to the ancients in this way rather than by the attraction of light substances by amber. The explanation of this, however, may be that the scientists of bygone days did not reside in cold, dry countries.—Cassier's Magazine.

When to Eat Fruit.

The question is often asked, At what time of day should fruit be eaten? In tropical countries, where fruit is the chief article of food, the rule appears to be that the earlier in the day it is taken the better and the later the worse. In hot weather many wise people will eat none after noon, alleging that the digestion then declines in power with the decline of the day and the fruit, instead of digesting, decomposes owing to the presence of the saccharine matter. The objection to fruit and certain kinds of vegetables late in the day, be the explanation what it may, is certainly justified by an ample experience, though some persons can eat fruit at all hours without feeling any inconvenience.—Table Talks.

A Plea For Courtesy.

We have lost the old flowery forms of politeness, and now we never waste "Thank you!" on a fellow creature who is not of our own immediate circle. A tradesman does, but he knows it will be charged in the bill. I wonder what will bring us back to the old sweetness of manner? Why should not the customer in the teashop or the customer in the postoffice say "Please" when he gives his order and the other spare a "Thank you!" when he has paid his bill? It makes life run so much more easily.—Girl's Realm.

Not to Be Expected.

"Pshaw!" exclaimed the professor to the student who was rehearsing his Latin oration, "you are too solemn. There's no life in your speaking at all."

"Of course not," responded the student freely enough. "You don't expect it in a dead language, do you?"

The Way a Woman Begins.

"Have you finished that new novel yet?" he asked.

"Oh, dear, no. I've hardly begun," she answered. "In fact, I've only read the last chapter."—Chicago Post.

TWO PERORATIONS.

From Hay's Eulogy on McKinley and Blaine's Eulogy on Garfield.

It is a curious coincidence that on Feb. 27, 1882, and on Feb. 27, 1902, a secretary of state of a murdered president delivered a eulogy of his dead chief before the houses of congress. Mr. Hay, primarily a writer, showed the essayist in his oration on McKinley. Mr. Blaine, primarily a speaker, showed the orator in his oration on Garfield. Here is the peroration of Hay's eulogy of McKinley:

There is not one of us but feels prouder of his native land because the august figure of Washington presided over its beginnings; no one but vows it a tenderer love because Lincoln poured out his blood for it; no one but must feel his devotion for his country renewed and kindled when he remembers how McKinley loved, revered and served it, showed in his life how a citizen should live and in his last hour taught us how a gentleman could die.

Blaine's oration on Garfield ended with this famous passage:

As the end drew near his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from his prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed for healing of the sea to live or to die, as God should will, within sight of the heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With a wan, fevered face, tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders, on its far sails, on its restless waves rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

THE PARADISE FISH.

One of the Wonderful Piscatorial Rarities Found In China.

The oddest of all piscatorial rarities is the paradise fish of China. Like the German canary and one or two other species of bird and fish, this little finny beauty is the product of cultivation only, there being no place in the world where it is found in a wild state. In the land of the dragon they are kept and cultivated in ornamental aquariums, each succeeding generation of the little oddities exhibiting more diversified colors. The male is the larger of the two sexes, measuring when full grown three and a half inches. The body is shaped very much like that of a common pumpkin seed sunfish, its color surpassing in brilliancy any fish heretofore cultivated for the aquarium. The head of macropodus (that's his generic name) is ashy gray, mottled with irregular dark spots. The gills are azurine blue, bordered with brilliant crimson.

The eyes are yellow and red, with a black pupil. The sides of the body and the crescent-shaped caudal fin are deep crimson, the former having from ten to twelve vertical blue stripes, while the latter is bordered with blue. The upper surface of the body is continually changing color—sometimes it is white, at others gray, black or blue. The dorsal and anal fins are remarkably large, hence its generic name—macro, large, podus, fin or foot. Both fins are shaped alike and are striped with brown and bordered with a bright blue. The dull colored ventral fins are protected by a brilliant scarlet colored spine, extending three-fourths of an inch behind the body of the fin. The pectoral fins are well shaped, but transparent and colorless.

Very Close.

"I was surprised to hear you speaking against Flyntskyn. You told me some time ago he was your nearest friend."

"That's so. He couldn't be any nearer than he is, the stingy old beggar!"

Not Modest.

First Yacht—Nancy's not at all modest, you know.

Second Yacht—How's that?

First Yacht—She was seen hugging the Jersey coast as she passed in.—New York Times.

E. W. GROVE.

This name must appear on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets, the remedy that cures a cold in one day. 25 cents.

Willing to Go Without.

Henry Clews, perfectly bald, was once traveling on a western railroad. Sitting directly behind him was a coarse looking man with a rough shock of hair the color of brick dust.

Tapping Mr. Clews on the shoulder, the fellow remarked:

"Guess you wasn't around when they gave out the hair."

"Oh, yes," was the answer, "but I was a trifle late, and there was nothing left but that stuff you wear, so I told them I'd rather have none."—New York Times.

Pa Elucidates.

"Pa, what does 'absentminded' mean?"

"My boy, that's easy. Did you ever stop to think."

"Yes."

"And your thoughts ran on?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's it."—Indianapolis News.

His Symptoms.

Mr. Newlywed—How did you know, I really loved you?

Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, you acted so—so sort of foolishly!—Philadelphia Record.

E. W. Grove This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

THE CATTLE

What is known as cattle mange or range itch having made its appearance in different parts of Texas, the following extracts from a communication written by E. V. Wilcox of the department of agriculture and recently published in the Breeder's Gazette will no doubt be of interest to a great many of our readers, says Farm and Ranch of Dallas. According to Mr. Wilcox, the principal symptom is a general tendency to rub against various objects on account of intense itching of the skin. The disease usually begins at the root of the tail or on the neck and shoulders and extends from these points along the sides so as to cover in bad cases almost the whole body. The affected parts of the skin become thickened and wrinkled and dry, and the hair falls off in patches of varying size. The mange of cattle is due to the attack of a mite closely resembling the mite which causes sheep scab and having similar habits. During the colder months of the year the mite burrows underneath the skin, and it is during this time that the disease is more serious. In the spring when the hair is being shed this process may take place irregularly in mangy cattle, presenting a very unsightly appearance. The mites, however, during spring and summer appear to burrow less in the skin and apparently feed on the secretions found in the hair. Animals therefore which are badly affected with this trouble may pick up during the summer and appear to have partly recovered, but in the fall, however, the disease will reappear.

Serious infestations of cattle mange are said to exist in Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska and North Dakota. The symptoms of the disease in these localities appear to be about the same.

Various remedies have been tried in the treatment of this trouble. In Montana mineral oils were first used in the way of hand treatment. More recently large dipping plants have been established, and lime and sulphur dips have been used extensively. These are reported to be effective and inexpensive. These dips may be used in the same manner as for sheep scab and may be prepared in the same proportions. The dip recommended by the bureau of animal industry is known as the South African official lime and sulphur dip and is made in the following proportions: Flowers of sulphur, 21 pounds; unslaked lime, 16¾ pounds; water, 100 gallons.

Docking Lambs.

As to docking lambs I will say get a strong man to hold the lamb, take sharp knife in right hand, grasp lamb's tail one inch from body and pull skin toward body tight between fingers. Then when it is cut off the skin will slip out and extend over the bone, in other words, will be longer than bone, and will soon heal over, whereas if you catch hold of end of tail and pull out and then cut off, the skin will draw back, and the bone will project out and is very hard to heal over. As soon as the tail is cut off take a hot iron and sear till it does not bleed. Docked thus, the lamb's growth will not be stopped. A fat lamb thirty days old will, if not seared, nearly bleed to death. I have been breeding registered Shropshires for eighteen years and have never lost a lamb from docking. As lambs do not all come at once, I aim to dock whenever I have ten or fifteen young things ready, and they are never very large.—Henry T. McIlroy in Breeder's Gazette.

POINTS ON FEEDING.

Occasionally we hear complaints that farm animals cannot be made to relish rape—in fact, we have known instances where hogs and sheep could not be compelled to eat this food by any ordinary means, says National Stockman. We wish to say in the outset that some animals take to this food very reluctantly, and this is especially the case where the ancestry has never tasted of this forage. However, we would advise those who are growing rape not to be discouraged. In case of any of the farm animals the best plan is to turn them into the patch and leave them there until they are compelled to eat it. They must not be discouraged if the animals shrink to some extent for a few days before they have acquired the taste for it. At the same time we have no hesitation in saying that it will only take a few days to accustom them to this crop.

After animals have taken a liking to it there is a little danger that they will eat it in rather too large quantities. In such a case it is generally advisable to allow them access to some form of blue grass or other pasture—in fact, experiments have determined that sheep and hogs will do much better when fed the compound ration of pasture and rape than when fed rape alone or even rape and grain.

As to the matter of pasturing cows on rape, we wish to say that it is never advisable to leave them on the patch the entire day, it being much better to keep them on the grass or furnish them with other forms of fodder until 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, when they may be turned on the rape, in which case they should only be left there four or five hours. If they are turned off at 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon and fed some other form of fodder or grass, there is little likelihood that the milk will be tainted.

THE REVERE HOUSE



BOWDOIN SQUARE, BOSTON.

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. YORKE & CO.
Also Proprietors
BOSTON TAVERN
FIREPROOF.
Rooms From $1.00 Up.

DINE AT THE CASINO,
Hampton Beach.

Don't bother about taking your lunch, you can get anything that the market affords and at a price to suit you.

The Casino is surrounded on all sides by 1,200 feet of Broad Piazza, fine view of ocean, Boar's Head and Isles of Shoals.

FINEST SERVICE AND CUISINE A LA CARTE

Hotel Hill-Crest
HAMPTON BEACH.

The prettiest place on the beach. Everything new and thoroughly up-to-date. Unsurpassed cuisine. Excellent bathing facilities.

W. W. HAM, - - PROP
C. E. DILLINGHAM, CLERK.

The New Hotel Radcliffe

42 rooms, electric bells in every room, new sewerage system, every modern convenience; dining room seats 100. Board by day or week. Lunch room connected. Rates by week, $7 to $15; by the day, $1.25 up. Sunday dinners a specialty, 50c.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.
COTTAGES TO LET.

☞ The electrics pass the door on the way to the Casino.

D. C. ROODE, - - - PROP.,
Hampton Beach, N. H.

The Famous
HOTEL WHITTIER,
Open the Entire Year.
FAVORITE STOPPING PLACE FOR PORTSMOUTH PEOPLE.
If you are on a pleasure drive you cannot fail to enjoy a meal at Whittier's.

OTIS WHITTIER, Proprietor

CUTLER'S
SEA VIEW,
HAMPTON BEACH,
Where you get the famous
FISH DINNERS.
Most beautifully situated hotel on the coast. Parties catered to.

JOHN CUTLER Proprietor

BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents Contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

MEN AND WOMEN.
Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.
Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

IN THE TEMPLE OF RUIN

By WILLIS EMERY

Copyright, 1901, by Frederick R. Toombs

MONTE CARLO was the scene of this little adventure. The season was early June. The gardens were sweet with a thousand odors and silvery with moonlight, but in the casino there were glaring lights and a heat that seemed to strike upon the top of one's head and the scents that are bad counterfeits of flowers.

A young gentleman named Wilmot, whom I had met in Paris, had dined with me at the hotel, and we had then strolled across to the place where visitors are expected to spend their money in the purchase of nervous prostration. I had never visited this temple of absurdity before, but Wilmot, who had spent some years abroad, had been there often—much oftener, in fact, than any real friend of his would have wished. On this occasion he lost about 20 louis without winning a bet.

"Well, well!" he cried. "I'm not in luck tonight. Aren't you going to play?"

I confessed that I could see nothing in the sport. I had tried it elsewhere and had found, as one who lacks the



I WAS INTERESTED IN TWO WOMEN WHO SAT SIDE BY SIDE.

instinct always will, that gambling is the most disappointing of the polite vices.

All the seats at the table were occupied, but there was no great crowd about. Two or three men were dodging here and there to lay their bets, but we had room to spare at the end of the board, where we remained awhile to watch the faces of the players.

There were no great gains or losses. I was interested principally in two women who sat side by side, one of them mildly successful, the other steadily losing. It was amusing to observe that the woman who lost was angry with the woman who won and not with the croupier who swept in her money nor with herself for being so foolish as to play.

Among those who lost was a young gentleman with a typical Yankee countenance and the tall, thin, strong figure that matches with it. I sympathized with him because he was a fellow countryman and also because he was a long way from home and so might be the more seriously embarrassed by the sort of indiscretion which this place was built to encourage. I observed that his eye was always on the wheel when the ball was rolling and that when it fell in the wrong place he started as if with a spasm of pain.

I had seen him lose about 200 francs upon the numbers 31, 32 and 33 when a very charming young woman, simply dressed and escorted by a youth who looked as if he might be the brother of the player, approached the table and addressed the object of my interest. He had no seat, but was reaching over between two other gamesters to lay down his bets.

At the sound of the woman's voice he straightened up, withholding his money, and turned to speak to her. Their conversation was surely no business of mine, and I moved aside, but I could not help hearing her beg him to come away. She was not insistent, and she veiled her anxiety beneath some thin excuse of a social duty that he was neglecting, yet the essence of the affair was obvious. I felt a strong desire to take the young man by the collar and march him out of the place, but the etiquette of Monte Carlo forbids such help from man to man. So I remained passive, while the croupier announced the number 32.

The young woman, whom I rightly judged to be the wife of the player, turned away, hiding considerable vexation. She had accomplished nothing except that she had prevented her husband from putting down his money at a time when he would have won.

Though I felt that any gains he might make would only bind him more securely to a folly that could have but one conclusion, I was so full of human frailty as to wish that he might win. It was not possible from where I stood to watch the rolling ball with any accuracy or to get a notion where it would fall even in the very last instant, but he was nearer, and his face told me unmistakably when the infernal bit of ivory narrowly missed his numbers.

In half an hour not one of them had won, and the croupier had chanced the last of the notes from the small roll which had been tightly clinched in the young man's left hand. His last supply of 5 franc pieces quickly vanished, and he began to bet "petit monnaie" from his pockets. He had a surprising quantity of silver, and whenever I fancied he had come to the end of it he would thrust a nervous hand into another pocket and bring forth the value of one more wager.

I think, however, that his very last 5 frank piece was on the board when the croupier called 32. The young man had upon this number the value of $1, the smallest sum that may be bet at Monte Carlo. When the bet had been paid, he had 180 francs, or $36. With this encouragement he laid down his money more liberally, and almost immediately won again upon 31.

Then I could see in his eyes that hope was alive in him. It always seems so natural that fate should relent. The element of pity in a human heart is shocked by the brutality of chance and is very slow to believe that the ultimate intention can be bad. It may have seemed only fair to this young gentleman that he should have a turn of luck upon his last coin and should win enough to recompense him for his sufferings. He wiped the sweat from his brow and went into the silly struggle with a new courage.

But the little ivory ball that cared nothing for him or for his sacred obligations to his wife refused to perform the small service that was requisite. Instead it tantalized him by falling into 17, which is on one side of 32, and then into 20, which is upon the other side of it. And I could see the poor fellow's heart leap in his bosom.

Watching this performance, I got my first comprehension of the gambling passion, which has for its basis a fatuous pugnacity; an aimless, agonizing resistance to an impalpable foe. At the outset I wished this man to stop playing. I knew that he was doing a foolish thing. At the last I merely wished him to win, and I saw his coin dwindle with no more rational feeling than sorrow and wrath that he must stop, give up, go away beaten.

I remembered hearing that an English nobleman, Lord Arrelsford, whose wealth had been a byword on the continent since the recent death of his uncle, had won 45,000 francs on the day before our arrival. Why could not such luck come to this man who needed it rather than to that Crœsus to whom ten times the sum would be of no importance? When one asks why, why, why, he is beginning to be a gambler, for a sane man knows there is no why in the matter.

"That man is losing more than he can afford," whispered Wilmot. "I don't like the look of him."

"Nor I," was my rejoinder. "Confound those numbers! Why don't they come?"

"They won't show again," said Wilmot, with the confidence of an experienced gambler who is always deceived with the notion that he has some small insight into the ways of chance. "He is on his last legs."

"I don't think he has another franc in his pockets," said I, "but it looks as if he were going to make another search."

"So you've noticed that hand of his, eh? It's hovering around his hip pocket, and it's not money he has there."

"You don't mean"—

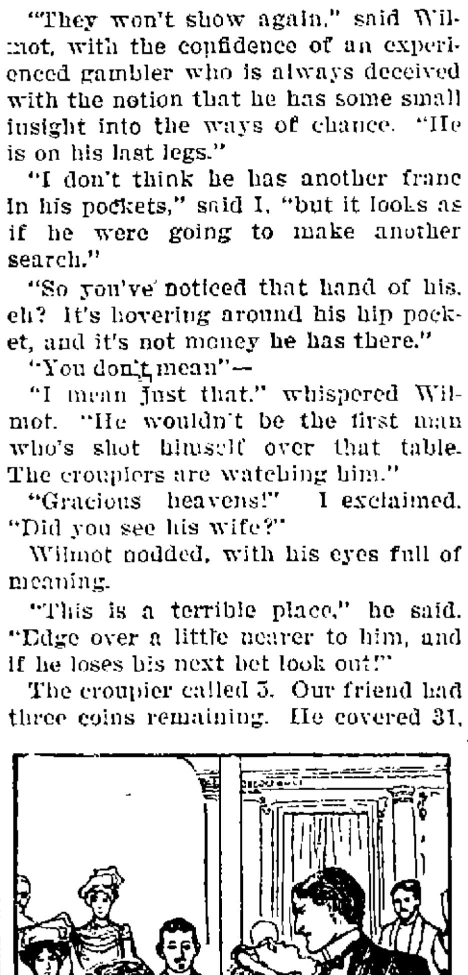
"I mean just that," whispered Wilmot. "He wouldn't be the first man who's shot himself over that table. The croupiers are watching him."

"Gracious heavens!" I exclaimed. "Did you see his wife?"

Wilmot nodded, with his eyes full of meaning.

"This is a terrible place," he said. "Edge over a little nearer to him, and if he loses his next bet look out!"

The croupier called 5. Our friend had three coins remaining. He covered 31,



HE WOULD THRUST A NERVOUS HAND INTO ANOTHER POCKET.

32 and 33. Again the ball whirled around. It seemed to me that it rolled for half an hour before it fell sharply against one of the divisions of the wheel and bounced back.

I waited for the croupier's word, but the ball had not come to rest. It was spinning like a top on the edge of the wheel, upheld only by the force of its rotation and seemingly fixed on the revolving disk. I got a glimpse of it, and it was poised above the number 32. Immediately it fell with a little click.

"Twenty, black, even and above!" called the croupier. And I saw our young gentleman's hand go trembling to his hip pocket, while his figure straightened rigidly.

I laid my hand upon his sleeve, and he turned like a flash.

"Don't do it," said I in a low tone. "Think of her."

"Why, what the devil do you mean?" He demanded and drew forth his hand hastily.

I had a firm grip on him before I perceived that what he had taken from his pocket was not a revolver, but a wallet.

The sight staggered me, and yet in a tenth part of a second I perceived that his folly was really almost as bad as the one I had anticipated. By his anxiety I knew that the money in the wallet must be a reserve, the loss of which would leave him stranded.

It was hard to say that which I knew should be said, but at that mo-



I LAID MY HAND ON HIS SLEEVE.

ment I caught a glimpse of his wife and brother approaching somewhat hastily through the long rooms.

"Pardon an entire stranger," said I, "but you know we're both Americans, and"—

"Well, upon my word!" he cried.

—"and you—you really mustn't lose any more. You're not Lord Arrelsford, you know. You can't afford"—

"Bless my soul!" he said slowly as he fixed his bright blue eyes upon me. "I really like your impudence. If I'm not Lord Arrelsford, who the deuce am I? You may know more than I do about my financial situation, but, by George, sir, I know my own name!"

Lord Arrelsford turned to the table and took from his wallet a sum of money that made me dizzy. When I recovered consciousness, Wilmot was leading me away.

"Nicknackitorian."

London shopkeepers' slang is a dialect in itself and one that is always changing. What, then, is a "nicknackitorian?" We know not the word today, but, looking recently through some old law cases dating about a hundred years back, I was puzzled to find it applied in all good faith to describe a plaintiff in the sheriff's court. On further search it turned out to be a piece of forgotten cockney slang for a dealer in bric-a-brac.

The evidence showed that this plaintiff kept a sort of old curiosity shop, in which he dispensed "mummies," poisoned arrows, the head of King Arthur's spear and a genuine manuscript of the "first play acted by Thespis and his company in a wagon!" The defendant, a woman, had actually bought and paid for some of these rarities, but she died after having commissioned the embalming of an orang outang, to add to her collection, and for this her executors refused to pay. Counsel for the defense poured contempt on the mummy of the orang outang, and called it a "stuffed monkey."

But the "nicknackitorian" won his case. His profession was more taking than his name.—Manchester Guardian.

Doubtful Praise.

Mr. Faxon was the oldest patron of the "select boarding house" in which he lived, and his landlady sometimes referred people to him for a recommendation of her table.

His wish was to praise the food highly, as he could conscientiously do, but one day he overstepped his mark.

"I'm dyspeptic, sir," said a man who had gone to Mr. Faxon to make inquiries about the boarding house, "and my food has to be simple and well cooked—no high seasoning, no indigestible compounds."

Mr. Faxon looked at him with a bland and reassuring smile.

"My dear sir," he said in his most impressive manner, "you need have no fears. All I have eaten in the ten years I have been under Mrs. Brown's roof would not interfere with the digestion of the most delicate baby, sir, in the land."

Hiding the Children.

A ticket examiner entered a compartment wherein a respectably dressed lady was comfortably seated. He did not notice a long, flat package lying on the opposite seat, covered with a traveling rug and a newspaper carelessly thrown over it, and he probably would have left the compartment oblivious of its existence had not a pair of sweet, pretty eyes peeped over the top and in a cautious tone the owner of them inquired:

"Mamma, has the man gone yet?"

The artful mother confusedly explained that her child was only three and entitled to travel free, but curiosity impelled him to further investigation, and a robust young girl of apparently ten revealed herself.—London Tit-Bits.

SWINE BREEDING

We have for two or three years settled on this line of advice: Keep your hogs as far as possible separated from the hogs of your neighbors. During the cholera season keep the stranger out of your hog pastures and feed lots. He has no business there, and the two classes of men who have the least business are the peddler of dead hogs and your relatives and your wife's or your neighbors who have hog cholera in their herds and come over to see whether yours have it or not. Another class of fellows to be kept out are the men who sell hog cholera sure cures. Let the dog loose when these men come around, and if you have any sort of faith in it let them try it on some other herd of hogs first.

If notwithstanding all these precautions cholera does come and your pigs begin to show the unmistakable signs and die, sell all the hogs that are fit to sell except brood sows and kill all the little pigs, first being sure that it is not lice that is the matter with them instead of cholera, for lice will kill little pigs. Keep your brood sows, as few of them in a place as possible, disinfect your yards thoroughly, see that the hogs have pure water and take your chances.

Whenever hogs show signs of cholera, take all the corn feed away from them, turn them out on to the pastures and let them take their chances. They will doctor themselves in this way better than you can doctor them. The probability is that you will save from one-half to 75 per cent. They will be ever afterward immune, and you can then try for yourselves if you keep a record of their breeding the merits of the system of inoculating in utero.—Wallace's Farmer.

The Short Pig Crop.

It is more than probable that the shortage in the pig crop, of which we are hearing so much, is somewhat exaggerated, says National Stockman. That there is not the usual crop of pigs is generally conceded, but the reduction in numbers is far below the extreme estimates. Just now everybody wants pigs, and nobody has them to sell, which gives the impression of a great scarcity. And, further, it must be remembered that the light hogs are now being held back to finish on new corn, and when they come in they will average far above last year's weights. A good gain in average weight will go far toward overcoming any shortage in the coming season's hog supplies.

THE Goat Herd

The fast multiplying new uses for mohair in this country point to a very bright future for the Angora industry.

When home grown mohair finds a quick home market at 30 to 45 cents per pound, it is easy enough to see why Angoras boom.

Sow rape in the cornfields for your kids. It will make an ideal weaning place for them without the slightest injury to the corn.

The pool mohair gathered and marketed at Hillsboro, Washington county, Ore., this season sold for 25 cents a pound to home buyers.

For the first time the American mohair market is a thoroughly independent one, not in the least affected by Bradford or Port Elizabeth quotations.

With one accord and impulse every Angora breeder in the country should bend his best energies to the breaking up of the senseless prejudice against goat meat.

The fact that most of the high class clips of American mohair are selling in American markets at from 5 to 10 cents per pound above Bradford quotations for best Cape hair is very good proof that American breeders are not in dire need of South African goats for the improvement of their flocks.

Are we growing scores of mohair clips, large and small, as fine as Turkish and a good deal finer than Cape hair? If not, will some of the wise ones tell us how it is that American hair sells at home right up to British quotations for best Turkish and a wide margin better than quotations for the best South African?—American Sheep Breeder.

The Cashmere Goat.

The Cashmere goat is a native of the Tibet mountains and takes its name from the celebrated valley of Cashmere. They are much larger than Angora goats and frequently weigh from 200 to 300 pounds. Each animal has from four to eight ounces of fine wool under its coarse hair, and from this is manufactured the expensive cashmere or India shawls. The alpaca is a species of llama and is a native of the Andes mountains and is valuable for its meat, skin and wool.

Nancy Hanks' Colts.

The ex-queen of trotters, Nancy Hanks (2.04), recently gave birth to her sixth foal, a beautiful filly, by Bingen (2.06¼). They are alive and none of them has ever met with any serious misfortune. Her first, Narion, now six years old, sired by Arion (2.07¾), is a brood mare at Forbes' farm. Her second is Admiral Dewey, 3 (2.14¼), now four years old, sired by Bingen (2.06¼). Her fourth, now two years old, is Lord Roberts, by Arion (2.07¾), and is a fast natural trotter. Her fifth is a very handsome and promising yearling filly called Markala and was got by Peter the Great (2.07¼), and her last, a beautiful filly, is by Bingen (2.06¼). Nancy is unquestionably the most profitable brood mare that Mr Forbes has ever owned.—Colman's Rural World.

NATURAL FLESH.

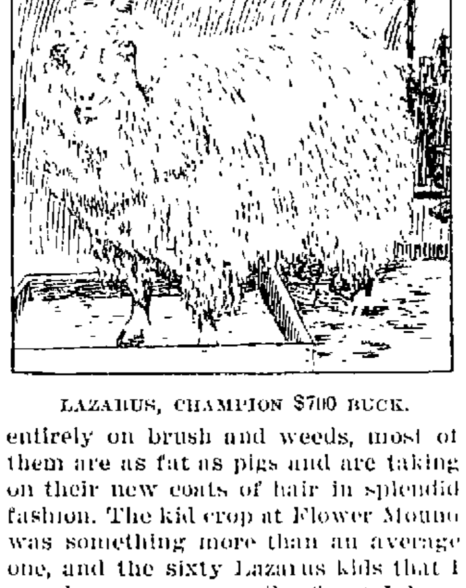
An Excellent Quality That Sheep Inherit From Their Sires Only.

I have noticed in a flock that all the lusty, thick and meaty flesled lambs come from sires that has this quality, says John A. Craig. I have in mind one of several that were handled in the way peculiar to this condition. He always was round and smooth in form. No matter how thin he might become his back was always covered and smooth, while there were others, though carrying considerable fat, whose backbones could be felt from shoulder to hindquarter. Now, lambs from the muscular ram seldom seem to go wrong. They are born with a good covering of natural flesh, and this they seem to maintain throughout their career if given a chance. Contrariwise, the other lamb is very apt to go to pieces. He may do extra well while on the mother's milk, but as soon as he has to depend on other sources a collapse takes place. It seems easy for a lamb or a calf to attain a high degree of natural flesh if this feature has been considered in its breeding. It is possible to select for it, because I believe it is possible by the handling to come to a correct conclusion as to the character of the flesh.

I must confess to having been somewhat skeptical regarding the ability some have claimed to distinguish between the different classes of meat on an animal. It appeared reasonably certain in the instance of cattle, but sheep seemed to originate the most uncertainty because of the fleece wool and the fact that the form cannot be seen accurately while the wool is on. For some time past I have tried to follow this point and at the last international in judging the class of fat sheep I kept it in mind throughout. When through, I think I could have described the handling of every sheep for a time when other characteristics had passed out of my mind. There were two prize animals that surpassed in handling any that I had ever touched before. The one was Richard Gibson's prize winner and the other the lamb that won a prize for the Minnesota station. As this lamb afterward won in the carcass competition let me describe the nature of the handling, especially that of the back. The lamb was well covered over all regions, but it was on the back that the best indications of well mixed meat were found. When you pressed your fingers down on the back, they seemed to go steadily in, meeting with no solid opposition, yet being gradually stopped. The flesh followed your pressure in the same gradual way. Now, there were others there with backs as hard and firm as a table top and others with backs quivering at a touch on account of fat but there were no others like these two. The handling of the Gibson sheep was the same, with a universal touch of flesh. Now, such sheep, I am sure inherited this from a sire possessed of abundance of natural flesh, and this characteristic was further strengthened by management and feeding.

Goats on an Iowa Farm.

I have been to see Mr. B. F. Richardson and his Angoras at Flower Mound Stock farm, just outside of Dubuque Ia., and was greatly surprised to find the 400 Angoras now on the farm in such perfect condition. Though they are not grain fed and have subsisted



LAZARUS, CHAMPION $700 BUCK.

entirely on brush and weeds, most of them are as fat as pigs and are taking on their new coats of hair in splendid fashion. The kid crop at Flower Mound was something more than an average one, and the sixty Lazarus kids that I saw here are among the finest I have yet seen in the country.—John Hamlett in American Sheep Breeder.

Buttermilk For Pigs.

Buttermilk should not be given in large quantities to a sow that is nursing pigs. It may so affect her milk by causing it to curdle prematurely in the stomachs of the young pigs as to cause the death of the latter. If fed at all, the quantity should not exceed forty pounds to a barrel of swill. If the buttermilk has been obtained from a creamery and has become an acid before it can be fed, better avoid feeding it. Buttermilk as obtained from creameries, even though fed to shotes or pigs, when fed single and alone will, as a rule, cause the evil results above alluded to, and yet there is no food that may be fed to such great advantage in connection with other food as the byproduct of the dairy.—American Swineherd.

The Ascendency of Beef.

Eight cents a pound for cattle on the hoof at Chicago, practically the highest price in twenty years, indicates clearly that beef farming continues in the ascendency. If, however, other testimony were needed, this might be found in the record of recent auction sales. At Chicago $2,000 was paid for an Angus cow and relatively good prices for breeding animals in other markets. What the farmers now hope for is a splendid crop of corn the coming season. This realized, cattle feeding will continue prominent in not only the central west, but in the older middle and eastern states.—Farm and Home.

The Sign of a Watch Case

This Keystone is the identifying sign of the best watch case made—no matter what it costs. It stands for worth and wear—for beauty equal to an all-gold case, at a much smaller price. The

JAS. BOSS Stiffened GOLD Watch Case

is better protection than a solid gold case, because of its stiffness and strength. Better than any other case, because it will last for 25 years without wearing thin or losing its beauty. A reputation of 50 years proves the value of the Jas. Boss Case.

Consult the jeweler. Write us for a booklet.

THE KEYSTONE WATCH CASE COMPANY, Philadelphia.

SILAGE FOR HORSES.

Why This Subject Should Be Thoroughly Tested by a Good Breeder.

A. M., South Newbury, Vt., asks concerning the value of silage for feeding young and breeding horses.

Almost nothing is known in regard to this subject. Originally stock growers regarded silage made from the corn plant as suitable only for the dairy cow. Now we are coming to learn its high value as a feed for young cattle, for breeding cattle and last of all for the fattening steer, especially during earlier stages of that process. Recently at this station Professor Carlyle has been experimenting with silage as a feed for breeding ewes. The shepherd was prejudiced against this material, but the results show that corn silage is a most excellent feed for breeding ewes, taking the place of roots.

Now, with the widening use of silage as experience and experiments are showing, what is its place on the horse farm? We all know that roots, especially carrots, are greatly appreciated by horses and may be fed to all classes of animals in proper amounts with advantage. But the American people very properly do not take to the growing of roots even for horses, because a great deal of hand labor is required in producing this crop, and wages are high in this country. A given amount of nutrients can be produced in the form of corn silage for half the cost of that in the form of roots. This true, if silage will only take the place of roots on the horse farm we have a most valuable adjunct to our present list of feeding materials. No horseman would think of using roots in any large quantities with horses in training or at hard work, for such succulent material tends to produce a watery flesh, which is unsatisfactory with animals at hard work or required to move rapidly. But even such animals relish and are benefited by a limited supply of roots. It would seem possible and it is worthy of trial to use silage even with such animals to a very limited extent. For young things, brood mares and idle horses it would seem as though corn silage might be used to some extent with profit. At least this material should be tried as a substitute for roots in order to cheapen the cost of maintenance. If corn silage proves a valuable food for the dairy cow and the breeding ewe, why should it not be satisfactory with the brood mare? If it is satisfactory with young cattle and with steers in the first stages of fattening, it also should be acceptable and useful with growing and idle horses.

Upon receipt of a two cent stamp to cover cost of mailing the Wisconsin experiment station, Madison, will be pleased to send a bulletin on silo construction to any horseman desiring it.—W. A. Henry in Breeder's Gazette.

Live Stock In Iowa.

According to late census bulletins issued by the United States government, the state of Iowa leads all her sister commonwealths in the value of the live stock owned by her citizens on her farms. The total value of the stock owned in the Hawkeye State, according to Uncle Sam's census bureaucrats, is $271,844,034. Texas is second, with $236,227,934; Illinois third, with $186,856,020; Kansas is fourth, with $186,317,218; then comes Missouri fifth, with $154,295,363; Nebraska sixth, with $142,769,629; New York seventh, with $120,673,101; Ohio eighth, with $120,466,131; Indiana ninth, with $105,508,528, and Wisconsin tenth, with $93,521,430.

The Hoops on Silos.

The round stave silo seems to be constructed much more cheaply than the stone or cement silo and to be equally effectual in preserving the ensilage, but many have made the mistake of not building them or hooping them strongly enough if the timber was a little green. When empty and the timber began to shrink, they have blown down, and more often upon the western prairie sections where the high winds prevail than in the eastern states. For the round silo there should then be hoops than can be tightened at pleasure unless they are made perfectly tight upon dry timber.

Hogs and Sheep on Rye.

For two or three years I have been trying to work sheep in some way in connection with swine on the farm. I have dropped wheat as a crop in rotation and substituted rye, but will not harvest the rye. Just now I have 54 shoats and pigs, 7 brood sows, 58 ewes and 29 lambs on a field of rye containing twelve acres. They are all doing fine. The sheep take to the rye first rate. I believe the plan of harvesting rye with sheep original with myself.—John M. Jamison in National Stockman.

MUSIC HALL.

F. W. HARTFORD, MANAGER.

Monday, Sept. 1,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Special Labor Day Matinee.

Fourteenth Season of the Play that Made New Eng and Famous,

OLD JED PROUTY

EXTRA! SIX BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS MUSIC! SONG! DANCE!

The Greatest of All "Down East" Plays. Complete New Big Elaborate Production.

NEW SCENERY, SONGS, DANCES, IDEAS.

Great Company, Including All the Old Favorites.

SEE THE FUNNY FIRE SCENE COUNTRY CAKE WALK 6 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS

Matinee Prices ... ... 25c and 50

Evening Prices.... 35, 50c and 75c

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Friday morning, Aug. [illegible]

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 3d

E. D. Stair Presents for Your Pleasure,

THE LAUGH MAKERS,

WARD — AND — VOKES

55 PEOPLE 55

In Their New Musical "Cut Up,"

THE **Head Waiters!**

Lucy Daly, Margaret Daly Vokes, Allan Curtis, Tony Williams, Joe Kelly, The do Ladies' Band, Elaine Forrest, Louis Powers, [illegible] and Kessner, May Murray, Adele Kessner, Josie Daly

CHORUS OF FORTY.

Prices ...... 35c, 50c, 75c and $1 00

Seats on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Monday morning, Sept 1st

GEORGE A. TRAFTON, BLACKSMITH

— AND —

EXPERT HORSESHOER.

STONE TOOL WORK A SPECIALTY.

NO 118 MARKET ST

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is now prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turfing and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies. In addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turfing and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also [illegible]

Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Ham (successor to S. S. Fletcher), 4 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN.

UPHOLSTERY.

Having [illegible] the business of Mr. CHAS [illegible] 38 Market Street, I [illegible] every facility for [illegible] work and everything [illegible]

[illegible] estimates.

A. ROBBINS Formerly 49 Islington

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE HERALD.

(Formerly The Evening Post)

ESTABLISHED SEPT. 23, 1884.

Published every evening, Sundays and holidays excepted.

Terms $4.00 a year, when paid in advance, 35 cents a month, 2 cents per copy, delivered in any part of the city or sent by mail.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

Communications should be addressed

HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Telephone 37—2

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H Post Office second class mail matter.]

For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald. More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902.

The modern craze for record breaking, well termed "speed madness," has gone far enough in ocean travel. The report that the syndicate which recently acquired control of the majority of the Atlantic liners will reduce the speed of the fast passenger boats to a more moderate and uniform rate is good news, both to stockholders and the general public. The combination will justify its existance on other than economic grounds if it ends a rivalry that has been as foolhardy as it has ben expensive. The weekly coursing matches of these ocean greyhounds have invited disaster that has been averted only by phenomenal good fortune. It matters not a jot to nine hundred and ninety-nine tourists in every thousand whether the Lizard is sighted five days or six after leaving Fire Island. Yet, for the sake of a few hours that could be spent as pleasurably and with more profit to health on board ship, fogs and icebergs are risked, enormous coal consumption is added to develop each extra knot of speed, and frequent repairs prove the racking of the powerful machinery. The cable is open for transactions that demand instant action. Wise pleasure seekers book their passage in the roomy, comfortable, old eight-day "tubs." If the combined lines decide upon the proposed speed reduction they will add not only to their profits, but to the safety and comfort of the traveling public.

SNAP SHOTS.

The president's trunk of MSS. must be a weighty part of his luggage.

Aguinaldo's proposed lecture tour has evidently struck an early frost.

The coronation over, King Edward has settled down to the enjoyment of life.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's wild roses did not waste their sweetness on the desert air.

Only a few more days, and the eye will no longer be offended by the Panama hat.

The anti-imperialist junta has not yet espoused the cause of the sultan of Bacolod.

The army will soon have an opportunity to show what it can do in the way of playing at war.

There are very few of us who would refuse one of Pierpont Morgan's one hundred dollar tips.

Senator Carmack's resemblance to a phonograph is lacking it but one detail—Mr. Carmack never runs down.

The periodical crisis is imminent in France. The French people are never happy unless they are in trouble.

Mr. Schwab will soon have an opportunity to discover that there are reporters on both sides of the Atlantic.

President Roosevelt's welcome in Maine, makes Mr. Bryan's reception look like a political rally in comparison.

Wisconsin republicans didn't know how good a senator they will have until the rest of the country woke them up.

A colored bishop has traveled in the same railway car with a king. This should provoke an anti-monarchy outburst in the South.

"What is everybody's business is nobody's business," seems to be especially applicable to the settlement of the coal strike.

Mr. Hanna gently but firmly insists that he does know a little but about coal mining, even if he has not struck a paying vein of arbitration.

Dame Rumor asserts that Spain's boy king wants an American bride. Alphonso should be careful; the American girl is nearly as athletic as her brother, and is not likely to stand for any foolishness, even from a king.

General Botha is evidently one of those philosophical fighters who never give up until the last ditch is passed, but who accept defeat calmly and with good grace.

Who says the Filipinos are not learning the ways of civilization? They have had a strike of cigarmakers and now the hemp workers demand an advance of 50 per cent. in wages and threaten to strike if they do not get it.

The New York policeman who testified the other day that a detective "must have such knowledge as will admit him within all grades of society, from the highest to the lowest, without detection," had evidently been "Old Sleuth." The real requirements for the position in the past have been convenient blindness, a vulcanized conscience and a robust "pull."

Chicago took a leaf from the Prince of Wales' book on the proper entertainment of foreign potentates. Enthusiasm in the Shah was aroused for the first time by a music-hall ballet, and Grand Duke Boris, of Russia, whose first impression of Chicago was that "it is big and dirty," found footlights reasons for prolonging his stay a week. The King of the Belgians is evidently not the only royal "Johnny."

THE REAL SOLUTION.

Again, without speaking directly of an amendment to the constitution, President Roosevelt in his Boston speech reiterates his opinion that the nation must have power to control and regulate the great corporations. He is uncertain how far that power may exist now, but he says that if there is not enough we must "see that more power is conferred upon the national administration." There is no way of conferring it but the difficult and doubtful one of amending the constitution, and it is pretty certain that the country is not ready for that.

The people and the state will be slow to make any radical change in our federal system; but thus far, except for the momentous issue forced upon the country by slavery, that system has been found sufficiently flexible to be adapted to every requirment of our national development. The constitution as it exists today is not the bare framework of a government that was devised by the founders of the republic. With a wisdom born of caution and their own differences, they made it capable of growth and adaptation, and created a tribunal to interpret its possibilities and direct its application to exigencies as they arise.

The constitution in the fullness and vitality of its operation in the system of united states is as much the creation of the Supreme Court as of the convention of 1857, though the part of that tribunal has been only to direct its nevelopment on the lines then laid down. Many problems have arisen and have been solved by adjudication, and we are far from the end of the process. The question of the limits of national and state jurisdiction in matters of trade is yet to be settled.

Congress has power to regulate commerce between the states, and to the individual states is left unimpaired the authority to legislate upon matters affecting trade within their own limits. It by no means yet appears necessary to disturb that balance, which is of the essence of the federal system. Notwithstanding certain tentative decisions, the Supreme Court has never yet defined the limits of interstate commerce, and it will do so only as cases are brought before it involving questions of jurisdiction and power. It will be a slow and gradual process, but it is not a matter for haste. The "trust" problem is just developing. Public opinion will not sleep, states will not be inactive, Congress will exercise its power, and all the formative forces will be in operation. When the final stage of adjudication is reached the problem will probably be solved. At all events the time has not come for any serious proposal to amend the constitution.—New York Mail and Express.

THROW AWAY YOUR VEIL.

The eminent German oculist, Dr. Nagel, has made an extensive investigation concerning the effect on women's eyes produced by a continuas wearing of veils. A dispatch from Berlin says Dr. Nagel has discovered that 75 per cent. of the women who are in the habit of wearing veils impair their eyesight by so doing, and that this result is generally brought about by the average veil in four years.

He also finds that the distance of the veil from the eyes, the color of the matelat and the size of the mesh make a great difference in the effect on the eyes.

Boston oculists do not believe that the wearing of veils is so injurious to the eyesight as Dr. Nagel's discoveries would seem to imply, but they say that under certain conditions the eyes may be temporarily and sometimes even permanently impaired by the custom of wearing veils.

In speaking of these certain conditions a prominent oculist of this city said:

"These veils with black dots in them are apt to be bad for the eyes. Anything like a black dot in a veil which hung continually in the direct line of vision would very likely cause some irritation in the eye which later might possibly result in a permanent injury of a nervous kind. But unless the meshes of the veil are so closely woven that the eyes are strained in trying to see through it, I do not believe the wearing of an ordinary net veil is in anyway injurious.

TORPEDO BOATS ACCEPTED.

The navy department today accepted the torpedo boats De Long and Wilkes, which have had their final trials. The former boat was built by George Lawly & Son of Boston and the latter by the Gas, Engine & Power Co., of Morris Heights, N. Y. The torpedo boat Decatur will have her final trial on Saturday, and the preliminary trial of the Barry will occur the same day.

ELEGANT RECEPTION GOWN.



Beautiful gown of blue crepe de chine, embroidered in rings and fancy stitch. Insertions of cream lace, with medallion in applique of the lace. Blouse waist is tucked, with tucked yoke of plain crepe. Very odd new sleeve. The underskirt is of soft silk to match.

PRIME FAVORITES.

These prime favorites with broad guage laughers, Ward and Vokes, will show us their second edition of the musical, jokical "Cut up"—The Head Waiters, at Music hall soon.

Since seen here last year Ward and Vokes have completely changed the programme of good things which go to make up their entertainment, and there is little left now to their popular make up of last season except the name. It goes without saying, however, to expect a filling of things equally as good. This class of entertainment is wholly dependent on the musical and specialty features and Ward and Vokes have fully demonstrated that they are able to provide a tasty menu of these things at all times. The company gathered together this season is about the same as last year's organization with the exception of George Sidney, who has gone starring, in his place will be found Allan Curtis, a comedian of ability. It will be of interest to watch Mr. Curtis in the role of Toy, for Sidney certainly set a hard pace for any one to follow. Other new faces are those of Tony Williams, a character actor of ability, and Harry Clark an acrobatic wonder. Of course, dainty Lucy Daly and magnetic Margaret Daly Vokes are still to be in evidence. Joe Kelly who scored a triumph as the opium devotee last year is still in the cast. The company numbers fifty persons and the production is all new.



Margaret Daly Vokes.

"I had a running, itching sore on my leg. Suffered tortures. Doan's Ointment took away the burning and itching instantly and quickly effected permanent cure." C. W. Lenhart, Bowling Green, O.

SOME REFLECTIONS.

Fast circles—rounds of drinks.

Clothes cover a multitude of skins.

Everybody likes to see a square man 'round.

"Rocks" are the stepping stones to success.

The broker's stock in trade is trade in stocks.

The finger of scorn is always a yard long.

About the hardest line of duty is the clothesline.

In spite of the clamor against soft coal it soots everybody.

When there's precious little of anything it's nearly always precious.

Hook—"Thurster has quit drinking." Nye—"Ah! Gold Cure?" "No copper. He got 30 days."

It is a great pity that those who try to find out an old maid's age are not prompted by the desire to buy her birthday presents.

Men do not enjoy summer as much as women do, for the reason that they never know the joy of taking off their corsets on a hot night.

This paper says that some inhabitants of the Philippines are barbarians," remarked Willie. "What is a barbarian?" "Barbarians, my boy," replied Willie's pa, "are people who fight with bows and spears instead of repeating rifles."

TRIAL OF THE TUSCARORA.

Capt. J. W. Collins, chief engineer of the revenue cutter service, and a board of engineers will leave Washington to test the final trial trip of the cutter Tuscarora, which has just been completed by the Trigg Shipbuilding company of Richmond. The cutter left Richmond Wednesday for Newport News, and will be boarded there today by the engineer officers. The trial calls for eight hours' run at sea from Newport News. The preliminary trial of the vessel some time ago was satisfactory to the officials of the cutter service, and it is believed that the last trial today will prove satisfactory. The vessel is the first one ever built for the revenue cutter service at Richmond. When completed, it will be sent to the great lakes for service. It will be armed with rapid fire guns. The contract price for the Tuscarora was $157,000.

GUNBOAT CINCINNATI.

The gunboat Cincinnati, which is on on her way north from Venezuelan waters has arrived at Cape Haytien. She will relieve the Machias, which will come home at once, and, as soon as our minister to Hayti, Mr. Powell, thinks there is no longer a necessity for a warship in Haytien waters, the Cincinnati will follow her.

EXETER HAPPENINGS.

Victims Of Flowing Bowl Before The Police Court.

The Work On Merrill Hall Is Progressing Fast.

Budget Of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent

(Special Correspondence.)

Exeter, August 27.

The academy foot ball games will be played this fall on the upper campus instead of the lower one as formerly. The former football campus will be used for practice and class games. Much grading has been done on the new football field.

The ninth annual flower festival and aster show of the Congregational society of Stratham will be held in the town hall there tomorrow afternoon and evening. A feature of the entertainment will be the presence of G. Homer Eaton, impersonator, of Boston. Mrs. A. F. Howard, pianist, of Boston, and A. M. Vroom, soloist, of Exeter, will also be present. Flowers and fancy articles, mystery boxes, ice cream and cake will be on sale during the afternoon and evening.

There were two prisoners in police court this morning. Dennis Kimmins, a laborer in one of the academy's new halls, was arrested on Water street yesterday, by Chief Gooch for drunkenness. He pleaded guilty before Judge Shute and asked lenience, as he had just come to the town and would leave right away. He was fined $3.31 and given a suspended sentence at the county farm.

August Majaleusk, a Pole, with a partner, were being arrested for drunkenness by Officers Howe and Hamilton late Monday night, when August managed to escape, leaving with the officers for keepsakes his coat, hat and a part of his shirt sleeve. He was rounded up by the police, however, yesterday. He appeared in police court this morning and as he could not speak English it was necessary to secure an interpreter. For his trouble in escaping he paid $3 fine and costs of $6.61.

The second annual convention of the people born in Hampton in the year 1835 was held at home of Elizabeth D. Berry on the North [illegible] this afternoon and evening.

J. Frank Swasey, a former resident of Exeter, but now of Boston, is spending a vacation at his old homestead.

Several members of Orient chapter, Order of Eastern Star, will attend the meeting of the grand chapter at Manchester next Tuesday and Wednesday.

Work is progressing fast on Merrill hall, the building presented to Philipps Exeter by Dr. Abner L. Merrill. The plasterers are waiting for the first coat of plastering to dry, in order to put on a delicate finish. The wiring is all completed and the building being piped, radiators are now being installed.

Many local veterans are present at the annual encampment of the state veterans at The Weirs.

Daniel Sanborn is visiting his sister in Concord.

Edward E. Nowell, station agent at the Boston and Maine railroad station, is confined to his home by illness.

James Timmins has closed out his lunch room business.

A movement is on foot to have the stores close all day Labor day. Twenty two proprietors have signed the petition so far.

"Shorty" Chard has returned to his home in Exeter, after playing this summer in the Maine State league.

The democrats of Exeter hold their caucus on Tuesday evening, Sept. 8.

Sylvester J. Fearns of Taunton, Mass., is spending a vacation in Exeter.

Ralph B. Woodsum, last spring Brown university's short stop, who has ben spending the summer in Portland, Me., has returned to Exeter.

We are sory the people of Exeter did not receive their papers last evening. They left Portsmouth all right for Exeter, but our correspondent in that town reports that he did not receive them. In some unaccountable way they were miscarried. Now the people who began to get their papers on Tuesday evening need not worry about the outcome of this, as their bill will begin from yesterday (Wednesday) evening. The papers have come a little late so far, but the management is making great efforts, until the opening of the new Portsmouth & Exeter road, to get them in the academy town at an earlier hour. The new road is likely to be opened on any day and then the Heralds will reach Exeter at four o'clock.

Our correspondent says the news in each evening's paper is not as late as he would wish because, on account of the poor mail connections between Exeter and Portsmouth, it is necessary to send the letter the night before. When the new street railway begins to run, however, all will be changed, as the news up to noon of the day of issue wil appear in each paper.—Ed.

"I am the tooth brush you hear so many speak about," said the PROPHYLACTIC TOOTH BRUSH, with an air of conscious pride.

Everybody here is talking about it. Ask your druggist for it.

Ask your dentist why.

Always sold in a yellow box. At all dealers. Adult size, 35c. Children's (two sizes), 25c.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St. Telephone 2-4.

B. F. STAPLES, D. D. S.,

Dental Office,

No. 13 PLEASANT STREET

Opposite Post Office.

HOURS—9 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 5 p. m.

Music Hall.

F. W. HARTFORD .... MANAGER

ENTIRE WEEK, COMMENCING

Monday, August 25.

ANNUAL TOUR OF THE

E. V. PHELAN STOCK CO.

PRESENTING THE GREATEST OF NEW YORK SUCCESSES, CHALLENGING COMPARISON IN

Plays and Players, Mountings, Costumes and Scenery.

MUSIC BY THEIR OWN LADY ORCHESTRA.

Evening Prices 10c, 20c, 30c

Matinee Prices 20c, 30c

PLAYS FOR THE WEEK.

READ THIS MATCHLESS LIST OF PLAYS.

THURSDAY NIGHT .... THE WOMAN IN BLACK

FRIDAY NIGHT .... A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON

SATURDAY NIGHT .... THE PAYMASTER

THURSDAY MATINEE .... A WIFE'S DEVOTION

FRIDAY MATINEE .... PARSON JIM

SATURDAY MATINEE .... A BACHELOR'S HONEYMOON

Tickets go on sale at Music Hall Box Office, Friday morning, Aug. 22.

LABOR UNION DIRECTORY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Vice Pres., James Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Francis Quinn.
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

FEDERAL UNION.

Pres., Gordon Preble;
Sec., E. W. Clark.
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres., William B. Randall;
Vice Pres., Harrison O. Hoitt;
Rec. Sec., Miss Z. Gertrude Young;
Sec. Treas., Arthur G. Brewster;
Sergt.at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.
Meets in Peirce hall second Saturday of each month.

PAINTERS.

Pres., William T. Lyons;
Rec. Sec., Donald A. Randall.
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

COOPER'S UNION.

Pres., Stanton Truman;
Sec., John Molloy.
Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Pres., John Harrington;
Sec., William Dunn.
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres., Frank Bray;
Sec., Brainard Hersey.
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres., William Harrison;
Sec., Walter Staples.
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres., John Gorman;
Sec., James D. Brooks.
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BARBERS.

Pres., John Long;
Sec., Frank Ham.
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres., John T. Mallon;
Sec., James McNaughton.
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres., Frank Dennett;
Rec. Sec., John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres., Jere. Couhig;
Sec., Michael Leyden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres., Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec., Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Peirce hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres., Albert Adams;
Rec. Sec., Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec., John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres., Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec., James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres., James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec., W. S. Wright;
Treas., Edward Amazeen.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.

DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE

Portsmouth, N. H.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.

84 State Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

Office Hours:

[illegible] 9 a. m. 1 to 4 and 7 to [illegible] p. m.

W. O. JUNKINS, M. D.,

Residence, 98 State St.

Office, 26 Congress St.

Portsmouth, N. H.

OFFICE HOURS: A. M., 3 P. M. 7:30 to 10 Evenings

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of

Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY



SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

now, and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to $5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patters. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

10 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth

Granite State Fire Insurance Company

of Portsmouth, N. H.

Paid-Up Capital, $200,000,

OFFICERS:

FRANK JONES, President.
JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice President.
ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.
JOHN W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer.
FRANK JONES, JOHN W. SANBORN, JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, ALBERT WALLACE, and E. H. WINCHESTER, Executive Committee.

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mftr.,
Manchester, N. H.

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

— AND —

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

5 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.
Telephone at office and residence.

IN ERUPTION?

Mont Pelee Believed To Be Again Violently Disturbed.

Ominous Rumblings Heard From Direction Of Martinique.

Cable Communication Interrupted And Direct News Is Unobtainable.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 27.—A dispatch received here from the island of Dominica, dated yesterday, August 26, at 6 p. m., says:

"Since 2 p. m. today (Tuesday) prolonged rumbling noises, in quick succession, have been heard from the southward. There is every indication that Mont Pelee (island of Martinique) is violently erupting."

Efforts made to comunicate by cable direct with the island of Martinique have proved unsuccessful. The French cable company has no cable working to this point and the company's officials are unable to say when comunication with Martinique will be resumed.

NOTHING TO SAY.

Justice Shiras Won't Discuss His Reported Retirement From Supreme Court.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 27.—Justice Shiras of the United States supreme court, who has just arrived in Pittsburg from a long vacation spent along the northern shores of Lake Superior refuses to discuss his reported retirement from the bench further than to say that President Roosevelt would be the first person to learn of it and that he had not received the announcement yet.

On the subject of the anthracite coal strike Justice Shiras said:

"Arbitration is the logical method of settling labor troubles such as this one, which affects the general prosperity and comfort of a great section of the country. The method and enforement of this arbitration is a subject for the law makers of the nation; but arbitration itself is logical.

"There is now one great difficulty standing in the way of an arbitration. Many of the labor unions are not incorporated. Until they are no law can be made binding, as no contract or agreement could be enforced upon them, while the operators, on the other hand, could be held liable.

"Incorporation of all labor unions is the primary step toward the passage of an arbitration law. The unions must be responsible for the carrying out of an agreement and until they are there is little hope for compulsory arbitration of labor troubles."

COMPETITOR FOR BEEF TRUST.

New Packing Plant Will Soon Start Up In Chicago.

Chicago, August 27.—A new packing plant, together with public stock yards, will soon be in operation at Thirty-ninth street and West Forty-eighth avenue, says the Tribune The new concern is said to have ample capital behind it, and is preparing to engage in the general packing business, and will aim to furnish a market for the cattle interests outside of that open to them at the Union Stock Yards.

As a basis for the new undertaking the plant of the Lufkin Stock Yards and Feeding company has been acquired, and for the present, it will retain its present style of name. In addition, a packing plant is being erected on the ground controlled by the Lufkin company, which will have a capacity of 1,000 head of cattle a day with ample plans for increasing its facilities as the business increases. The packing plant will be in operation in a few days. The company will be incorporated at Springfield next week. The capital stock for the new company has been sold.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Red Men Talking Politics Just Like Their White Brothers.

Atoka, I. T., August 27.—It may be said that the great political battle between those who favor the adoption of the supplementary Indian treaty and those who are opposed to its adoption is now going on.

Both sides are having the treaty translated into the Choctaw language. When this is done it will be published in pamplet form and sent to every Indian voter within the Choctaw and Chicasaw nations.

Nearly all of the old-time Choctaw politicians in this part of the country favor the treaty, while the younger growth of Indians, aided by the intermarried citizens, are striving to defeat it.

An anti-treaty meeting is now being held about four miles south of here. Many speakers of note are there. The election on the treaty will be held September 25.

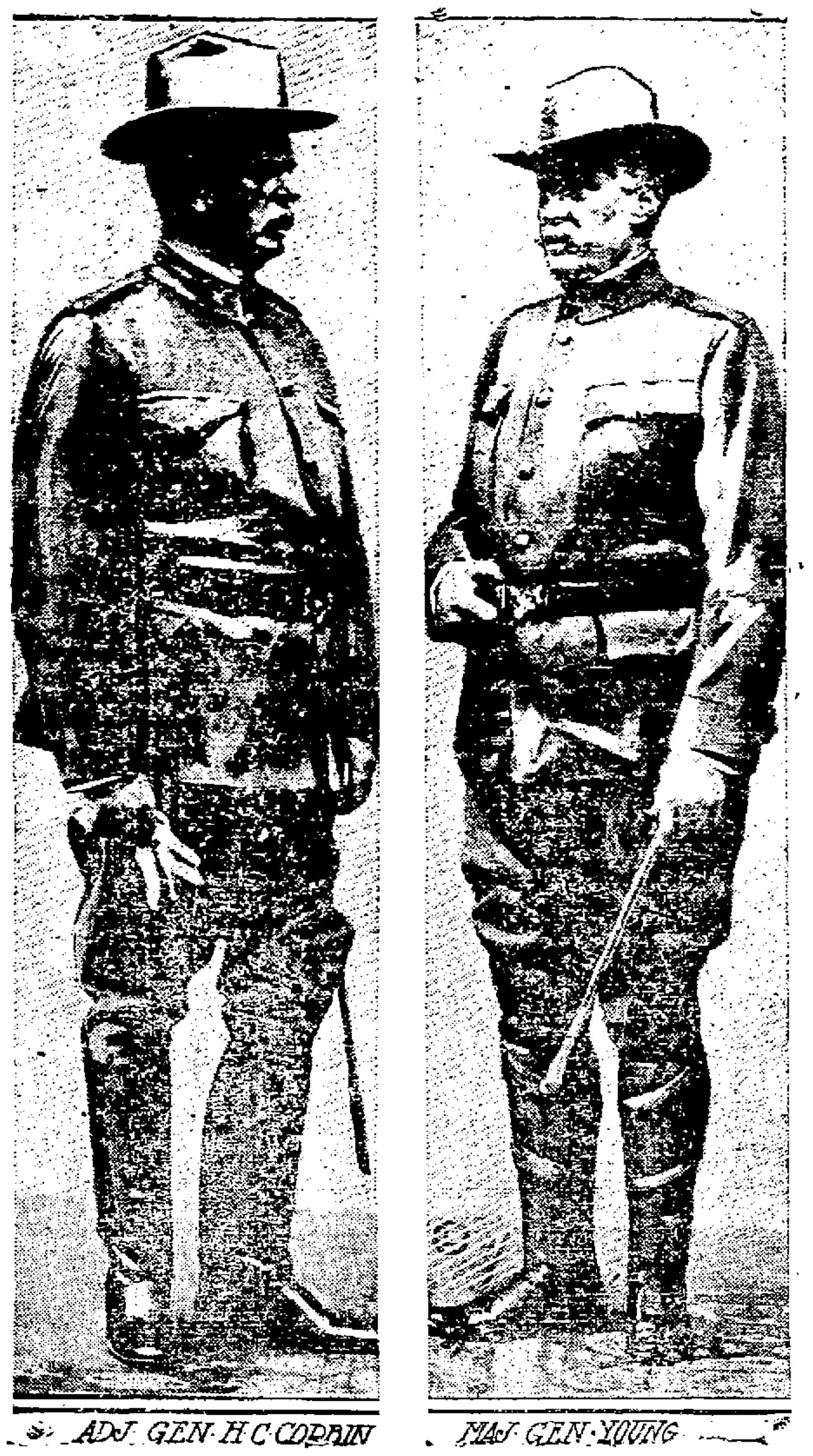
CUTTTING THE WIRES.

Striking Employes of Telephone Company Injuring Property.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 27.—As a result of differences which have existed here between the Cumberland Telephone company and dissatisfied employes considerable difficulty has been experienced by the company in operating its service here.

Striking employes of the company are injuring the company's wires at many vantage points, and they have appealed to the Central Trade Labor council to inaugurate a general boycott by all labor unions.

THE NEW FIELD UNIFORM.



ADJ. GEN. H C CORBIN — MAJ. GEN. YOUNG

As the representatives of the United States at the big German military manoeuvres. Gen. H. C. Corbin and Maj. Gen. Young are being made much of by Kaiser Wilhelm. The above exclusive snapshots show how the American generals look in the new field dress they will wear at the German military reception.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

Considerable Damage, But No Lives Lost.

New York, August 27.—The Italian line steamer Liguria from Genoa and Naples while steaming out the Narrows this aftrnoon, was in collision with the outward bound steamer Peconic from New York for Mediteranean ports.

The Liguria's plating was cut almost to the water's edge, while the Peconic was considerably dameged and had to return to port. No lives were lost.

BORIS LEAVES.

Also Indulges In Rhetorical Flights On Chicago Hospitality.

Chicago, August 27.—With fervid expressions of appreciation of Chicago's hospitality the Grand Duke Boris of Russia and his suite left the city last night for Niagara Falls over the Michigan Central railroad.

The only untoward feature of the departure was the weakness of the Chevalier de Schaack, personal attache of the Duke, who had to be carried to the train in an ambulance. He was suffering with rheumatism.

DANGEROUS CONDITIONS.

Gas in Texas Oil Fields Overcoming Operatives Daily.

Beaumont, Texas, Aug. 27.—George A. Hill inspector of the oil field, has given out a statement in which he says:

"The conditions of the oil field are alarming in the extreme. The gas is so dangerous to the lives of the operators that over one hundred are overcome daily and danger of total blindness is greatly feared as a result of constant contact."

DEATH OF LEVI C. BIRD.

Wilington, Del., August 27.—Levi C. Bird, one of the most prominent lawyers of Delaware and a republican leader, died suddenly today at his country residence, Hilton, St. Georges Hundred. Mr. Bird was 60 years old. He was a brother-in-law of the late Thomas F. Bayard.

TRUXTON ACCEPTED.

Washington, August 27.—The navy department today accepted the torpedo boat destroyer Truxton, built by the Maryland Steel company, at Furrow's Point, Maryland.

GETTING READY.

Men At Fisher's Island Precticing For War Game.

Fisher's Island, New York, August 27.—The men behind the big guns in the army reservation here will now get daily target practice in preparation for the maneuvers in the game of war which is soon to be played here with the navy. Residents of the island who were awakened early today by the booming of the cannon within the fort, found that the shots were aimed at a moving target towed by a tug far out toward the horizon's edge. The target was barely discernible with the naked eye as a speck in the distance. With the aid of a glass it could be seen, however, that all the shots were fairly well placed and at least a dozen are thought to have hit the mark fairly. The target was badly battered when the order to cease firing was given. Major General MacArthur and members of his staff who have inspected the artillery pratices are said to be well pleased with the showing made by the gunners.

An automobile for use in the maneuvers by signal corps men was brought to the island today and landed at the government wharf at the reservation.

AT THE STATE FAIR.

Twenty-Five Thousand People In Attendance On Wednesday.

Concord, N. H., August 27.—This was grange day on the grounds of the Concord State Fair association and fully twenty-five thousand people were present. President Roosevelt will be the guest of the association this afternoon.

The horse races today included the 2.18 trot, for a purse of $400, which was won in three straight by Bovor, best time 2.18¾. The 2.22 pace, purse $400, was won by Dan. D., best time, 2.19¼.

LATIMER AHEAD.

Charleston, S. C., August 27.—At three o'clock this morning, according to incomplete returns from all over the state, Congressman Latimer leads the race for United States senator with over 12,000 votes with ex-Governor John Gray Evans second and ex-Congressman J. J. Hemphill third. No change in the relative status of the candidates for governor.

THE SLOCUM MONUMENT.

Orders have been issued by the secretary of war directing the troops and band of the 2d Cavalry, and the 4th Battery of Field Artillery, stationed at Fort Myer, to march to Gettysburg battlefield to participate in the ceremonies there September 19 and 20 incident to the dedication of a monument in honor of the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum.

CONSULATE BURNED.

Halifax, N. S., August 27.—The building occupied by United States Vice Consul Morris at Wallace, N. S., was destroyed by fire this morning.

VICTOR DISK TALKING MACHINE.



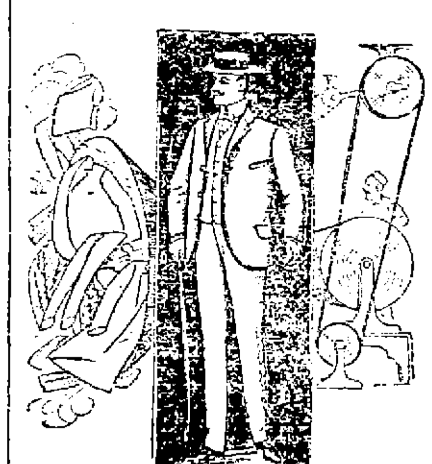
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

Call and hear the improved Victor Monarch
Best talking machine of its kind.
Latest records just received.

CANNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

67 Congress Street,

Opposite Kearsarge.



Clothing Made By Machinery

can never suit the intelligent man who knows that every individual must be individually suited in the material and fit of his clothing to suit his own taste and style. Any one can tell at a glance the difference in a suit made by HERSEY. The fit, finish and elegance of style are perfect.

T. L. HERSEY,

65 CONGRESS STREET,

Opposite Kearsarge House

ROSE TROWELS

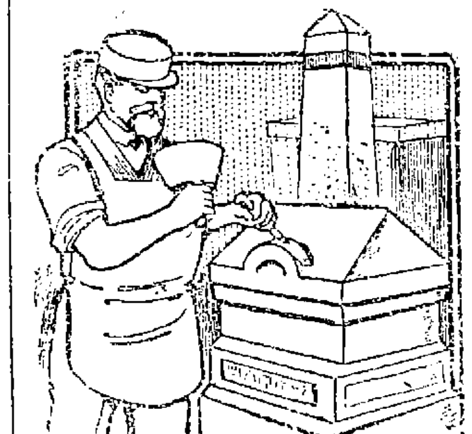
ALL SIZES—PHILADELPHIA PATTERN.

Largest Stock of Contractors' Supplies in the City.

HARDWARE AND PAINTS.

A. P. Wendell & Co.

2 MARKET SQUARE.



THE MAKING OF A MONUMENT.

We design and execute descriptions of monuments at work in the best and most appropriate style, employing that material which experience has shown to be best fitted to retain its color and quality.
We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,

Shop and Yard
No. 2 Water Street.

LATEST PATTERNS OF

Builders' Hardware. Fine Mechanics' Tools.

Blacksmiths' and Contractors' Supplies.

Rider & Cotton,

65 MARKET STREET.



MUDDY WATER

is not conducive to effective cleansing. It doesn't wash clean. Leaves your laundry streaky and yellow. We filter the water thoroughly before using. This, in addition to our skill and experience in laundering, we show such satisfactory results. We turn out work of a distinctly superior character, at very moderate rates. Special attention given to shirts, collars and cuffs. Best service.

CENTRAL STEAM LAUNDRY

61 State Street.

TELEPHONE 157-2.

COMMERCIAL CLUB WHISKEY.

A Pure Beverage, Especially Adapted For Sickness. All First-class Dealers Keep It

BOTTLED BY EUGENE LYNCH, BOSTON, MASS

Thomas Loughlin, Islington Street

AGENT FOR PORTSMOUTH.

A HARD STRUGGLE.

Many a Portsmouth Citizen Finds the Struggle Hard.

With a back constantly aching,
With distressing urinary disorders,
Daily existence is but a struggle.
No need to keep it up.
Doan's Kidney Pills will cure you.
Portsmouth people endorse this claim.

Mrs. Robert C. Anderson of 12 Warren street, says:—"I had a great deal of trouble with my kidneys until I used Doan's Kidney Pills. I became interested in an advertisement I saw in a newspaper about them; I went to Philbrick's pharmacy on Congress street and procured a box. At the time I had distressing dizziness, lightness in my head, lameness in the small of my back, and pain that almost prostrated me. After the treatment I was perfectly free from every inconvenience."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

W. E. Paul

RANGES

— AND —

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enameled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c Counters.

Please consider that in this line will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gifts

39 to 45 Market Street



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the best Clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you at any time.

HAUGH,

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR

20 High Street.

OLIVER W. HAM.

(Successor to Samuel S. Fletcher)

60 Market Street.

Furniture Dealer

— AND —

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Raynes avenue.

Telephone 59—2.

R·I·P·A·N·S

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tabules. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for many little ills that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 60 cents, contains a supply for year. All druggists sell them.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE MAN IN THE CHAIR

By ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS

Copyright, 19.., by Zoe Anderson Norris

DINNER was over, the table had been cleared away, and mademoiselle and ... gave the same sort of hint it had given the year before, which was next to no hint at all, had been put in the middle of it by Florence of the Velvet Foot, whose mission it was to see to things, when the Story Teller looked across at me and began:

"Do you believe in spirits and ghosts and that?"

"I believe," I asserted sweepingly, "in everything you can't explain because there are so few things you can explain. Unless you do believe in those you can't explain there is very little left to believe in."

And I told her of an experience of my own. It had happened the week before. I was sitting writing to a little girl I love from whom I am indefinitely separated, and I was sad. Often I am sad without her, but as I wrote a feeling of unusually intense sadness came over me. I sighed and said aloud, "Oh, sister, sister!"

In three days I had a letter from her.

"Friday at 4 o'clock"—the hour at which I had written—"a strange thing happened," she wrote. "I was in my room reading when I heard you call me, 'Sister, sister!' You called me twice. I heard you so distinctly that I ran to the door, opened it and looked out. I ran a little way down the stairs, expecting you to come up and meet me." What was it? Say.

"That," said the Story Teller, "was telepathy."

I nodded humbly, acquiescing. It is in the old country that you listen thus while people tell you what you have known all your life. It comes nat-



"I RAN TO THE DOOR, OPENED IT AND LOOKED OUT."

urally with the meekness of thanking them for correcting your faults in languages.

She toyed with a letter in her hand.

"This," tapping it, "is from a friend formerly a nonbeliever in the inexplicable, now converted. His conversion was like this: He laughed to scorn all our tales of superstition, particularly our belief that the spirit at the moment of death returns to the one best loved on earth or to its home. Whether it is that its last thought is of that person or that home, the fact remains. It has been known to happen again and again. And why not? The soul is an intangible thing. It is capable of any flight. Miles are nothing to it once released from this old body—leagues, millions of miles! But I must tell you the story. After that I will tell you the story of the Man in the Chair."

I got up closer. I might have known she knew stories. Though English, she was bright as a dollar and talked French like a native, while I, alas, talked it like a native American.

"The friend of mine who wrote this letter," she proceeded, "had an aunt who had lived in the same house with him for years. A night or two ago he was in the dining room, reading, when the door opened, and this aunt stood on the threshold. He arose and hastened to her. 'Why, aunt,' he cried, 'How are you? I am glad to see you. Come in.' She stood motionless for a moment looking at him, then disappeared. In due time he received a letter announcing her death."

"The thing is mysterious," I said in a low tone, for low tones fit stories like that. "Go on and tell me another."

"Did you ever hear of Bishop Wilberforce's ghost?" she queried.

"Never," said I.

"It was the ghost of a priest," she explained. "One day a friend of the bishop went to his house and was shown into the library. When the door was closed upon him, he saw standing before the bookshelves a priest. He thought it strange that he had been left there without an introduction; but, picking up a magazine, he read until the servant, reappearing, announced lunch. The priest still stood before the bookshelves, taking down book after book, searching among its leaves and putting it back.

But not a word was said to him about lunch. Following the servant into the dining room: 'There is a priest in the library,' he said. 'Aren't you going to ask him to lunch?' He stood dumfounded at the effect of his words upon ... 'Priest!' they exclaimed. Then turning white from the one to the other, 'The priest again!' they whispered. 'The priest!'

"It seems that years before a priest who ... the habit of reading in the library had written something ... on a slip of paper and put it there in a book. Then he had died. ... whatever it was he had written tormented him. His soul could not rest till he had found and destroyed it. So back he came from time to time and stood at the bookshelves searching, searching."

"It," I cried, "gives me a deliciously creepy feeling all up and down my spinal column, but if all the writers who have written immoral things should come back to find them the libraries would be filled chock full of spirits, searching, searching."

"True enough. But I was going to tell you about the Man in the Chair. That is the story I started out to tell you."

They had left us alone in the dining room. The old lamp shed a duller glow than usual. It left dark corners.

"Wait a minute," I implored, looking tearfully over my shoulder. "Let me turn it up."

Reaching across, I turned it up, sat back again and prepared for delicious shivers.

"I wouldn't believe this story of the Man in the Chair," she commenced, "except that I had it directly from an intimate friend who saw the picture."

"Then you didn't see the picture?"

"No, but, as I say, this *friend* did. And I would believe her the same as I would my own eyes. She is absolutely incapable of falsehood, I can assure you."

"Remarkable woman! Well?"

"Well, it was a friend of hers who took the pictures. You see, for years her people had owned the manor house where they lived, which had prior to that been owned and very dearly loved by an officer in the army who was somewhere in the East Indies—I don't remember exactly where. At any rate, he was an old officer and distinguished, who had charge of a regiment more or less celebrated, though I have forgotten for what and its name.

I waited patiently while she tried to remember. The principal things about this story, it seemed to me, were the things she had forgotten.

"They were obliged for some reason to sell the house"—

"You hardly ever sell a house except for one reason," I helped her.

"And what's that?" sharply.

"Because you are short of funds."

I had sold a house once. I knew.

"Well, anyway they sold the house. It was a fine old house. Like the officer, they had grown to love it. Upon leaving it the girl took pictures of it. She went around to each room—to the library, the dining room, the drawing room, the bedrooms. She took pictures of every nook and cranny from garret to cellar, she loved it so and regretted so the leaving."

"I seem to recognize in her a comrade," I interrupted—"a camera fiend. She *probably took* them for the pleasure of taking them partly, all those pictures."

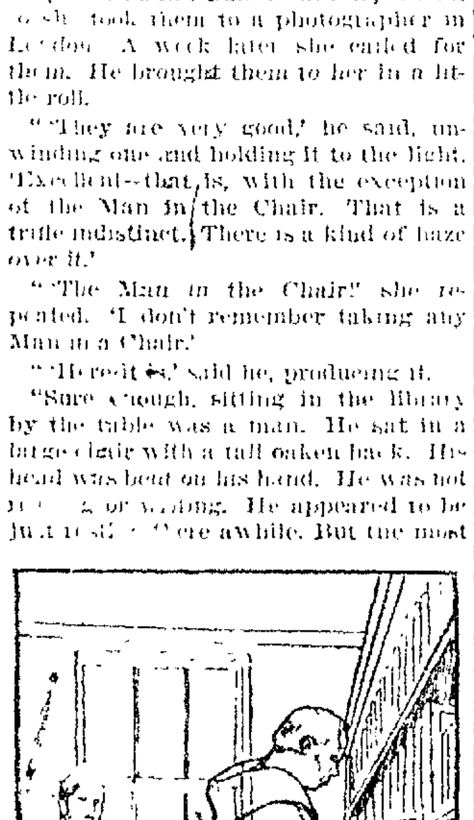
"It may have been. Well, she was busy and hadn't time to develop them; so she took them to a photographer in London. A week later she called for them. He brought them to her in a little roll.

"'They are very good,' he said, unwinding one and holding it to the light. 'Excellent—that is, with the exception of the Man in the Chair. That is a trifle indistinct. There is a kind of haze over it.'

"'The Man in the Chair!' she repeated. 'I don't remember taking any Man in a Chair.'

"'Here it is,' said he, producing it.

"Sure enough, sitting in the library by the table was a man. He sat in a large chair with a tall oaken back. His head was bent on his hand. He was not ... or writing. He appeared to be just resting there awhile. But the most



"STANDING BEFORE THE BOOKSHELVES WAS A PRIEST."

peculiar thing about the picture was the fact that he was without legs. Beneath the table two stumps only were visible.

"Taking the picture home, they wondered over it until finally the news came ... that the officer who formerly owned the place had died. Explained it. Dying, his soul had flown straight back to the home he had loved. At the same time, photographing the room he had gone to she had photographed with it him."

"But what ... at the legs?"

"Wounded on the battlefield, he had been carried to the hospital. There it was found necessary to amputate his legs. Immediately after the operation he died."

I shuddered. The creepy feeling extended now from my head to my heels. I drew a long, deep breath that was ...

At the same moment the lamp flickered. It flickered again. With a puff



SHE TOOK PICTURES OF EVERY NOOK AND CRANNY.

and a dying rush upward, it went out. I screamed wildly. I threw my arms on the table and fell there.

Somebody came flying in with another lamp.

"What's the matter?" I heard voices demand in a frightened chorus. "I say, what on earth's the matter?"

"Nothing," answered the Story Teller. "Only I was telling her the story of the Man in the Chair, and the lamp went out. She's not hurt, I think. She's scared; that's all."

How an M. P. Retires.

The Chilterns are a range of chalk eminences dividing the counties of Hertford and Bedford and extending to Henley. In former days these hills were infested with robbers, and the government was obliged to take steps to suppress these rogues. The task was carried out under an officer appointed by the crown and known as the steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The duties of this office have long been obsolete, but the office has been kept in force, and a nominal salary is attached to the post. It is a position of convenience for members of parliament. An M. P. cannot resign his seat, so when he wishes to retire he must obtain a post under the crown, a post with a salary. Any member accepting such an office vacates his seat and has to be re-elected. The M. P. applies for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and receives the appointment without trouble. His seat is now vacant, and he does not seek re-election, and after a few days he resigns his appointment. That is the roundabout way in which an M. P. retires from parliament.—London Standard.

The Dreams of Infancy.

When babes smile in their sleep, some will say angels are whispering to them, yet when they are old enough, though not yet out of the age of innocence, to repeat their dreams it is not always of angels that these are found to have been. Not always are they derived from fleeting, unconscious recollections of the home whence they have so lately come. On the contrary, it is chiefly, as Charles Lamb observes, during the period of sinless infancy that shapes of terror will intrude upon the midnight pillow; that the slumberer will start from dreams "to which the reveries of the cell damned murderer are tranquillity." How vividly does the gentle essayist recall these helpless agonies of his own infancy. We almost fancy we can see him start from slumber on some murky night with a dread foreboding, which was sure to realize itself, of seeing some frightful specter.

Appealed to His Pride.

It was the most obstinate mule in the lot and refused to enter the car of a train held up at a little wayside station.

Threats, cajolery and blows were alike useless. The mule refused to budge, and the slant of his ears told those of the passengers who were familiar with mule ear talk that where he was he intended to stay. Then the aged African who was trying to load him in said in honeyed tones:

"Whutfo yo' behaved dis way befo' all dese strange people? Why, yo' fool mule, doan' yo' know dat dese people will jes' believe dat yo' neber done traveled befo' in all yo' life?"

The long ears lost their aggressive slant, and the beast went sedately up the inclined plank with the air of a man entering a drawing room car for the first time and determined not to betray the fact.

Famous Famines.

In A. D. 450 famine prevailed all over the south of Europe, raging worst in Italy, where parents ate their children, and in 739 England, Scotland and Wales were ravaged, also in 823, when thousands starved, and in 954, when the crops failed for four successive years. In 1016 an awful famine raged through out all Europe and again from 1193 to 1195, when crop failures caused terrible suffering. In England and France the people ate the flesh of dogs and cats, and many cases of cannibalism were recorded.

COLOR OF WATER.

Its Varying Shades Are Due to Two Distinct Causes.

Recent investigations of natural color in water show that it is due to two distinct causes, vegetable stain and suspended matter. When the latter is present in appreciable quantity, it causes turbidity and is not a real pigment. The true color of vegetable stain is greenish yellow to reddish brown and is due to decayed plant growths; the suspended matter is generally mineral and often contains iron. The color acquired by water at the bottom of a deep pond is largely due to this cause.

Experts have adopted a method of stating the depth of color in water by comparison with a mixture of platinum and cobalt, the color produced by one part of platinum to 1,000,000 parts of water being taken as the unit.

Thus it has been shown, says a writer in Success, that the color of surface water depends both on the character of the neighboring vegetation and on the time that the water remains in contact with it. Water near steep rocks, where there are few trees, will generally be below twenty units in color; steep wooded or cultivated slopes give twenty to fifty units; similar but gentler slopes from five to 100, and swamp areas 100 to 500, or even higher. Highly colored waters are more common in the northern states than in the south. Colored water is gradually bleached by sunlight, the action taking place chiefly within one foot of the surface.

The study of color in water is of commercial importance because most people object to drinking brownish water; hence in a town water supply the color must either be removed or its formation must be prevented. The latter is often the most economical thing to do and it may be accomplished by intercepting the water from the uplands and leading it into the streams without letting it pass through the swamps.

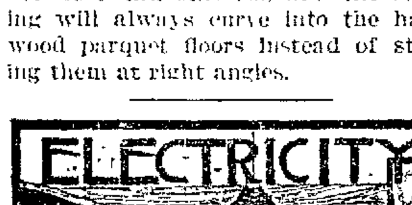
A GERMPROOF HOUSE.

Scientists Considering the Residence of the Future.

A germproof house is the latest addition to the hygienic terrors of life. It is not yet actually in existence, but medical congresses are busily and even hopefully paving the way for its advent, says the Philadelphia Times. When it arrives and when it is thoroughly scientific and uncomfortable, our homes will be single storied, without stairs, built on gravel soil, destitute of cellars, with concrete and blocks of earthenware "pierced for ventilation" placed under the floor, and the ordinary bricks "will be superseded by glazed and tightly fitting hygienic bricks."

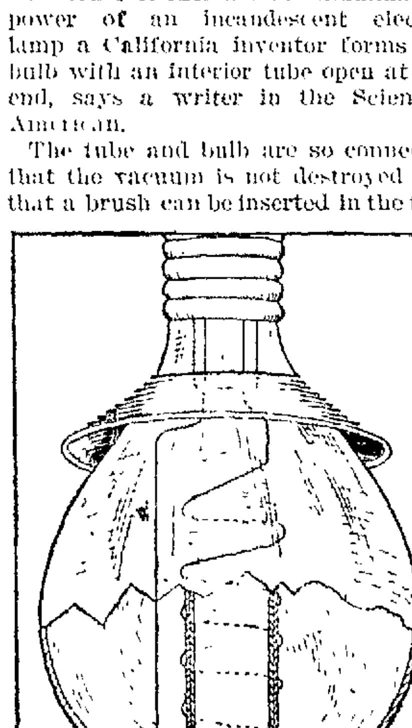
The roof will be tiled, not slated, and the windows will reach from top to bottom of the walls. The dining table will be of polished mahogany, the chairs cushionless or stuffed with medicated wool. The walls ought to be made of a cement that takes a high polish, can be stained to any color and washed frequently.

Curtains and draperies of all kinds will be abolished. Pictures will be permitted only when let into the cement wall. For artistic touches we shall be depending on "plants of the India rubber and eucalyptus type." In no room will there be corners to harbor dust and bacteria, and the skirting will always curve into the hardwood parquet floors instead of striking them at right angles.



In order to increase the illuminating power of an incandescent electric lamp a California inventor forms the bulb with an interior tube open at one end, says a writer in the Scientific American.

The tube and bulb are so connected that the vacuum is not destroyed and that a brush can be inserted in the tube



A NEW INCANDESCENT LIGHT.

to apply silver to the walls in order to form a reflector. The filament is coiled around the tube, so that a maximum amount of light producing surface is provided.

A Boon For Lazy Men.

J. G. Waterman, a millionaire resident of California, has invented an electrical device for controlling the spigots of the bathroom by a touch button in the bedroom. By this means one can reach out from the bed and turn the water into the tub, and when the latter is filled the flow is automatically shut off. With an installation of this character in the house one is enabled to stay in bed until the bath is entirely ready and then jump almost from under the covers into the water.

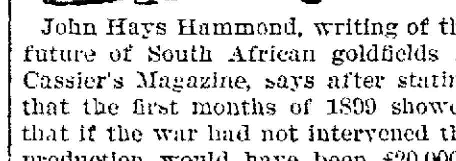


It is not alone the high price of beef that has aroused the public to appreciate the fact that a change in food habits is desirable. Scientists, says the New York Tribune, have been pointing out for a long time that feeding has been wholly diverted from its primary purpose (which is to sustain life) by systematically overloading the stomach and thus causing much of the modern ill health. Every social function at the present time includes "refreshments" as a necessary part.

Among the scientific men who are trying to enlighten people as to what they should not eat may be mentioned Sir Henry Thompson of England. In a recent discussion of the food question he said:

"Speaking in general terms, man seems at the present time prone to choose foods which are unnecessarily concentrated and too rich in nitrogenous and flesh forming material and to consume more in quantity than is necessary for the healthy performance of animal functions. He makes very small account of the different requirements of the child, the mature person and the declining or aged person. As to the exercise of any taste in serving or the combining of different foods at a meal, the subject is completely out of reach of the majority of people and is as little comprehended by them as the structure and harmonies of a symphony are by the first whistling boy one chances to meet on the street."

Professor W. H. Wiley, chief chemist of the department of agriculture, advocates a more general use of cereals as food and a decreased use of flesh. "It is well known that men nourished extensively on cereals are capable of the hardest and most enduring manual labor," he said recently in a discussion called forth by the present high price of beef. "Meats are quickly digested and furnish an abundance of energy soon after consumption, but it is not retained in the digestive organism long enough to sustain permanent muscular exertion. Cereal foods, on the other hand, are more slowly digested and furnish the energy necessary to digestion and the vital functions in a more uniform manner. They are thus better adapted to sustain hard manual labor for a long period of time. Everything necessary to supply the waste of the body and to give heat and energy to the system is supplied by the cereals. The workingman of this country should consider this point and should learn more and more the value of cereals as food. When cereals are properly prepared and served, they are as palatable and nutritious as meat, and their judicious use would gradually diminish the undue craving for meat."



John Hays Hammond, writing of the future of South African goldfields in Cassier's Magazine, says after stating that the first months of 1899 showed that if the war had not intervened the production would have been £20,000,000.

"Within one year after the resumption of mining operations upon the scale existing immediately prior to the war an output of gold at the rate of over £20,000,000 annually may be reasonably estimated, and this rate of production will be steadily increased partly by the increase in the crushing plants of some of the companies, but more especially by the starting of many of the deep level properties which will then reach the producing stage. Within the next three or four years, after operations have been resumed on a large scale, the annual gold production from the Witwatersrand may reach £25,000,000. Beyond this there should be a further increase, the amount of which it is impossible to estimate.

"It is impossible to predict with any accuracy the duration of mining in the Witwatersrand district by reason especially of the indeterminate factor of the rate at which exploitation will be carried on. It may be observed, however, that the tendency is to exploit the auriferous areas as rapidly as possible and that engineering methods are all adopted with that end in view. If the exploitation of the deeper levels is not delayed pending the proving of the ground lying above, but is carried on concurrently with the exploitation of the higher horizons of the reefs, the industrial life of the district will of course be correspondingly shortened. The working of lower grade ores, made possible by improved economic conditions or other circumstances, would tend to increased longevity of the industry. But were I called upon to express an opinion I would estimate the future duration of profitable operations on a large scale in the district at less rather than more than twenty-five years."

Device That Detects Lightning.

It is expected that word will be received soon from Chief Moore of the United States weather bureau announcing that he has decided to install a lightning detecter in the new observatory to be erected at Duluth. The device detects lightning at a distance of 100 miles and accurately foretells its appearance in any given locality. Successful experiments have been made by the inventor, F. Loedenbach, a Jesuit priest of Cleveland, O. He made no effort to push the device until Bishop McGolrick of Duluth happened to become interested in it, and he urged Chief Moore to experiment with one in the new Duluth observatory.

DUST.

A Scientific View of the Value of the Particles.

On windy days, when dust fills the air and penetrates through screens and even around closed windows, one feels tempted to anathematize it without let or hindrance. When one thinks of what the lungs inhale every minute, one wants to stop breathing. But that would simply add to the world's huge collection another little dust heap to be blown about by the winds.

Hence it is much better to leave off anathema and begin at the other end and seek the usefulness of dust, says Leonora B. Halstead in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A scientist tells us that if there were absolutely no dust in the air the path of a sunbeam would be totally black. Near the surface of the earth the atmosphere is full of coarse particles which reflect all the rays and hence produce no one color. At Martinique, for instance, the air was so crammed with them after the first eruption that the sun rose perfectly white.

After the still greater Krakatoa explosion the dust was disseminated so thickly and so far that the sunsets all round the world glowed strangely for nearly three years. This came chiefly from the volcanic glass that was ground to impalpable powder and thrown up many miles, where it was caught by the currents of air that as the earth turned caused it to be completely encircled by this powdery substance. Even the ordinary sunset, however, is produced by the sun shining through different densities of vapor and dust, the particles being arranged and rearranged by air currents that while the sun sinks make the display change with every moment, and we owe this glory of form and color mainly to dust.

Where there is little dust the air is blue, and thus we get the pure tint of "sky blue." As the dust decreases the depth of blue increases, so that from mountain tops or in the central Pacific a deeper blue is seen, and balloon ascensions have actually been made so high that the heavens appeared almost black, the veil of our atmosphere being attenuated to such a degree one could get an idea of the absolute dark.

AN UNSINKABLE SHIP.

Frenchmen Claim to Have Solved a Baffling Problem.

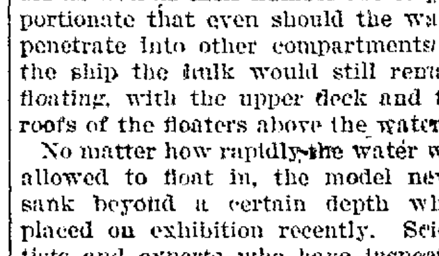
Of the many problems which for ages have baffled the inventive genius of man that of the construction of a vessel which will not sink is one of the most important. Such an invention would mean annually the saving of thousands of lives and millions of property, aside from the fact that it would despoil old Neptune of many of his terrors.

And now two young Frenchmen, MM. Paul Manchin and Louis Bondreux, have constructed a model of a vessel which, it is confidently asserted, cannot sink. In all respects, says the New York Times, except for the fact that they have given a wider application to the principles already demonstrated effective—i. e., the division of a vessel into different compartments by waterproof partitions—they have struck out on new and hitherto unexplored lines.

In the model which they have constructed there are located in the interior of the ship two rows of big iron waterproof tanks, which are to keep the vessel floating after a collision. These "floaters" do not quite reach the vessel's bottom, and between them and the side walls there is a space of about four yards.

If the ship were to run against a hidden sand bank or rock, the floaters would remain intact and undamaged even if large holes were torn in the main hulk. The dimensions of the floaters as well as their number are so proportionate that even should the water penetrate into other compartments of the ship the hulk would still remain floating, with the upper deck and the roofs of the floaters above the water.

No matter how rapidly the water was allowed to float in, the model never sank beyond a certain depth when placed on exhibition recently. Scientists and experts who have inspected the model say that the inventors have apparently solved the problem, at least in theory, but some of them are skeptical as to the practical value of the invention.



It has not been so long, says a writer in the New York Herald, but that many of us remember when a piece of silk in the United States meant an importation.

Silkworms, mulberry leaves, cocoons and the product of the latter used to carry us in thought over the Atlantic, or a still longer journey over the Pacific, but there has been a great change in all of this.

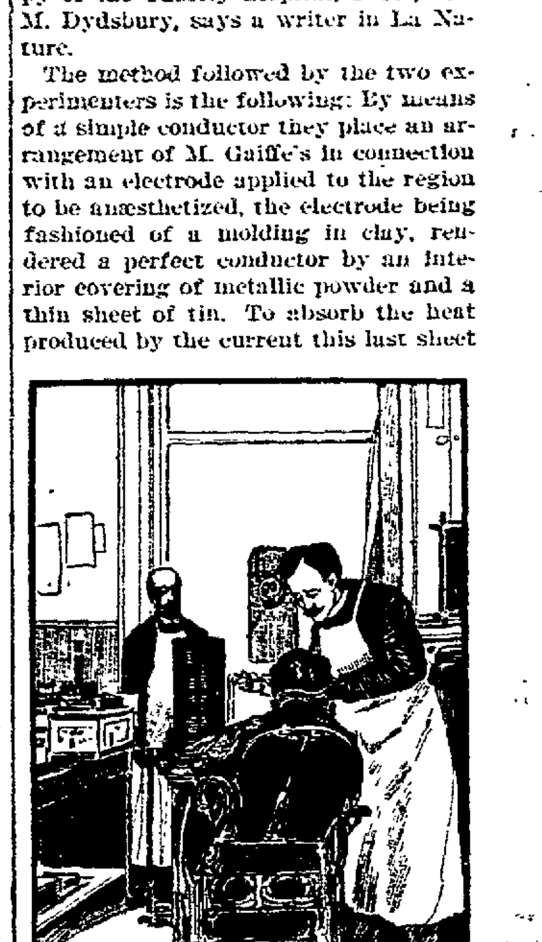
Our consumption of silk has been increasing wonderfully, until now it requires $133,000,000 worth to supply the demand for one year, but the strangest part of it is that we manufacture four-fifths of all the silk that we use. In other words, we import $26,000,000 worth and make $107,000,000 worth at home each year.

This great industry—which is still growing—now means the employment of 24,000 men, 36,000 women and 6,000 children in 483 mills, with $82,000,000 capital. [illegible]



In surgical dentistry when the desire is to suppress the pain of the operations chloroform, ether, cocaine, freezing, etc., are unsatisfactory because of the danger of their use or the insufficiency of their effects. Practitioners have for a long time sought a method which would produce insensibility of the part and also be rapid, efficacious and inoffensive, and now the problem has just been solved by M. Reguier, head of the laboratory of electro therapy of the Charity hospital, Paris, and M. Dydsbury, says a writer in La Nature.

The method followed by the two experimenters is the following: By means of a simple conductor they place an arrangement of M. Gaiffe's in connection with an electrode applied to the region to be anæsthetized, the electrode being fashioned of a molding in clay, rendered a perfect conductor by an interior covering of metallic powder and a thin sheet of tin. To absorb the heat produced by the current this last sheet



ANÆSTHESIA BY ELECTRICITY.

is covered with a layer of humid amianthus paste. The arrangement of M. Gaiffe is composed of a coil with a thirty centimeter spark, a Coutremoulin interrupter and petroleum condenser joined to a Oudin resonator. A galvanometer placed on the course of the conductor uniting the resonator and the electrode discloses at every moment the intensity of the current passing into the body of the patient.

Thus disposed the apparatus is set in motion, and the patient is submitted for several moments to the action of the current. When this has operated, insensibility is accomplished and the operation may be proceeded with. The results obtained by this method are very encouraging.

Birds as Surgeons.

Some interesting observations concerning the surgical treatment of wounds by birds were recently made by a Swiss naturalist. The most interesting example was that of a snipe, both of whose legs he had unfortunately broken by a misdirected shot. He recovered it the following day, when he found that the poor bird had contrived to apply dressings of down from other parts of its body, fastened by congealed blood and a sort of splint of interwoven feathers to both limbs.



Perhaps the most interesting series of papers read before the recent annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers were those upon the education of electrical engineers, says Cassier's Magazine. The papers, and more especially the discussions of them, disclosed the fact that very great differences of opinion are held by those most interested as to the best course to be pursued in educating young men for electrical engineering.

One speaker who has had a wide experience as a teacher, as a practicing electrical engineer and as the head of a large electrical manufacturing concern expressed himself as distinctly opposed to imparting to the student anything but the fundamentals of the science, together with a broad general education, especially literature. He would not teach Greek or Latin except as literature and considered the elaborate fitting of an electrical engineering laboratory in colleges a sheer waste of time and money. In his opinion also no one was qualified to teach electrical engineering but a practical electrical engineer. Equipped with a knowledge of the fundamentals of science, the student would quickly learn how to apply his knowledge when he began his apprenticeship as electrical engineer after leaving college.

Other speakers pointed out that it was impossible to secure as professors of electrical engineering men who have been, or are, actually engaged in the work of electrical engineering except in very rare instances. Others also spoke in favor of a well equipped laboratory as the next best thing to actual electrical engineering work, to say nothing of the facilities for original research that such a laboratory affords. There was no difference in opinion, however, as to the wisdom of giving the students a broader general education than has been the case heretofore, even if this should lead to a lengthening of the college course, now of four years' extent. [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BOSTON & MAINE R. R

EASTERN DIVISION.

Summer Arrangement.

(In Effect, June 16, 1902.)

Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 10.55, 11.05 a. m., 1.38, 2.21, *3.05, 5.00, 6.35, 7.25 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00, a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—7.35, 9.55, 10.45, a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.50, 11.20, p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m. 8.50, 11.20 p. m.

For Wells Beach—7.35, 9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—7.35, 9.55, a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55, 11.16 a. m., 3.00 p. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 7.35, 9.45, 9.55, 11.16 a. m., 2.40, 3.00, 5.22, 5.30 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m., 1.30, 5.00 p. m.

For Rochester—7.35, 9.45, 9.55, 11.16 a. m., 2.40, 3.00, 5.22, 5.30p. m. Sunday, 5.00 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 7.35, 9.45 a. m., 12.20, 2.40, 5.22, 8.52 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.48 a. m., 1.30, 5.00, 8.52 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.30, 7.35, 8.15, 11.05a. m., 1.38, u2.21, 5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.35, 8.15, 11.05 a. m., 5.00, 6.35 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth.

Leave Boston—6.00, 7.30, 9.00, 9.40, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.15, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00 4.45 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.40, 7.00, 9.45 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 1.40, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.40 p. m.

Leave North Conway—7.25 a. m., 10.40, 3.15 p. m.

Leave Rochester—7.19, 9.47 a. m., 12.49, 4.50, 5.30 p. m. Sunday, 7.00 a. m.

Leave Somersworth—6.35, 7.32, 10.00, a. m., 1.02, 4.50, 5.44, 7.23 p. m. Sundays, 12.30, 4.12, 6.58 p. m.

Leave Dover—6.55, 8.10, 10.24 a. m., 1.40, 4.25, 6.30, 9.20 p. m. Sunday, 7.30, a. m., 12.45, 4.25, 9.20 p. m.

Leave Hampton—7.56, 9.22, 11.54 a. m., 2.12, 4.26, 4.59, 6.16 p. m. Sunday, 6.26, 10.06 a. m., 8. 09 p. m.

Leave North Hampton—8.02, 9.28, a. m., 12.00 m., 2.19, 4.31, 5.05, 6.21, p. m. Sunday, 6.30, 10.12 a. m., 8. 15 p. m.

Leave Greenland—8.08, 9.35 a.m., 12.06, 2.25, 5.11, 6.27 p. m. Sundaya, 6.35, 10.18a. m., 8.20 p. m.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Portsmouth Branch.

Trains leave the following stations for Manchester, Concord and intermediate stations:

Portsmouth—a7.32, 8.30 a. m., 12.40, 5.25 p. m. Sunday, e5.20 p. m.

Greenland Village—a7.40, 8.39a. m., 12.49, 5.33 p. m. Sunday, e5.29 p. m.

Rockingham Junction—a7.52, 9.07 a. m., 1.02, 5.58 p. m. Sunday, e5.52 p. m.

Epping—a8.05, 9.22 a. m., 1.16, 6.14 p. m. Sunday, e6.08 p. m.

Raymond—a8.17, 9.32 a. m., 1.27, 6.25 p. m. Sunday, e6.18 p. m.

Returning leave

Concord—7.45, 10.25 a. m., o2.50, 3.30 p.m. Sunday, e7.25 a. m.

Manchester—8.32, 11.10 a. m., o3.20, 4.20p. m. Sunday, e8.10 a. m.

Raymond—9.10, 11.48 a. m., o3.56, 5.02 p. m. Sunday, e8.55 a. m.

Epping—9.22 a. m., 12.00 m. o4.08, 5.15 p. m. Sunday, e9.07 a. m.

Rockingham Junction—9.47 a. m., 12.16, o4.24, 5.55 p. m. Sunday, e9.27 a. m.

Greenland Village—10.01 a. m., 12.28, o4.38, 6.08 p. m. Sunday, e9.41 a. m.

Trains connect at Rockingham Junction for Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence and Boston. Trains connect at Manchester and Concord for Plymouth, Woodsville, Lancaster, St. Johnsbury, New port, Vt., Montreal and the west.

Express to Boston.

a Mondays only July 7 to Sept. 1 inc.

e Sundays only July and August.

o Saturdays only July and August.

u North Hampton only.

Information given, through tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the station.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A

YORK HARBOR & BEACH R. R

Leave Portsmouth—6.30, 8.20, 11.30 a m., 12.45, 3.07, 4.55, 6.45 p. m.

Leave York Beach—6.45, 7.30, 9.50 a. m 12.05, 1.25, 4.10, 5.50 p. m.

Trains leave York Harbor 8 minutes later.

D. J. FLANDERS, G. P. & T. A.

SHORT SEA TRIP To New York

EXCURSION $5.50

Good 30 Days.

$3.00 ONE WAY.

Including BERTH in Stateroom.

Through the Sound by Daylight.

Steamers leave Atlas Stores, 308 Congress st., Boston, Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Returning from N. Y., Pier 6, E. River, same days. Also every week day via Providence. $2.00 one way. Last train 3:42 P. M. Full information on application to

GEORGE F. TILTON, City Pass. Agent JOY LINE. 214 Washington St Boston. 207 Main.

DOHERTY FAILS.

Does Not Secure The Coveted Tennis Championship.

Englishman Beaten By Larned, Three Sets To One.

American Wins In The Last Ditch By Clever Playing.

Newport, R. I., August 27.—For the third time in eight years English aspirations for the highest American tennis honors in singles have been dashed, when they seemed almost within the reach of the persistent foreigners, for today William A. Larned of Summit, N. J., successfully defended his title as champion, by defeating Reginald F. Doherty of England, three sets to one.

The scores were 4—6, 6—2, 6—4, 8—6.

RACES AT PROVIDENCE.

Great Event Of The Day Was Left Unfinished.

Providence, R. I., August 27.—The Roger Williams $10,000 trotting stakes was the chief event at Narragansett Park today.

The 2.13 class trotting, purse $1000 was won by The King, best time, 2.10½.

The 2.18 class trotting, purse $2500, went to the Roman, best time, 2.09½.

The 2.05 class pacing, purse $1500, was captured by Audubon Boy, best time, 2.04¼.

Bedworth won the 2.14 class pacing, purse $1000, best time 2.06½.

The Roger Williams 2.14 class trotting was unfinished.

Dulce Cor took two heats, Alice Carr one heat, Rhythmic one heat, Nutbear one, and Wentworth one; best time 2.08¾.

ARE INSTRUCTED.

Post Office Employes Told What They May Do Politically.

Washington, August 27.—The part which postal employes are to be permitted to take in the political campaign is outlined in the following instructions which Acting Postmaster General Wynne has addressed to a postmaster who sent a letter of inquiry:

"In reply to your letter, you are informed that you are not prohibited from joining a political club, nor making voluntary financial contributions outside of a government office or building, nor from acting as a delegate to county, state or congressional convention.

"You should not, however, to serve as chairman of a state or county committee nor take active part in conducting a political convention nor make yourself unduly prominent in local political matters."

IN JAPAN, TOO.

Land Of Chrysanthemums Also Suffers From Cold Weather.

Yokohama, August 15, via Victoria B. C., August 27.—The extraordinary weather this year in Japan makes the prospects of a good rice crop, the main food of the people, very gloomy. The thermometer has hardly reached 90 degrees in the open air and has been generally dodging around 65 to 75 degrees. Heavy rain has been falling, culminating in typhoons on July 10 and 11. The wind blew at hurricane velocity, the river rose six or eight feet, embankments were carried away, whole villages were inundated and the reports of loss of life and damage to property are daily growing.

TRAINMEN DISSATISFIED.

Big Strike Predicted On American Railroads.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 27.—The Sentinel this morning says: By September 15 the large railway systems of the country will be confronted with a demand by 100,000 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for an increase in wages which will mean an additional outlay of $1,000,000 a month for wages by railroads in the country or the alternative of a strike which will eclipse in its extent all previous strikes, including the demonstration of the American Railway union in 1894. The demands which have been formulated, but not yet presented, are for an increase of two per cent. in wages.

EX-GOVERNOR HOADLEY DEAD.

Rochester, N. Y., August 27.—Some additional details regarding the death of former Governor George Hoadley of Ohio, which occurred at Watkins N. Y., last evening, reached this city today. Special dispatches from Watkins say that the ex-governor, who since 1887 has been practicing law in New York city, left that city several weeks ago, owing to a breakdown of health, and went to the Glen Springs sanitarium in Watkins, with the hope that he might be benefited therein and regain some of his lost strength. Mr. Hoadley's family came with him from New York. Up to two weeks ago the ex-governor was able to be about the grounds of the sanitarium, but his age counted against him and his strength failing he was forced to take to his bed about two weeks ago and passed away last night. The sanitarium officials have so far refused to divulge the nature of Mr. Hoadley's ailment.

BASEBALL.

The following is the result of the baseball games played yesterday:

National League.

Pittsburg 7, Boston 2; at Pittsburg.

Cincinnati 6, New York 4; at Cincinnati.

St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3; at St. Louis.

American League.

Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1; at Cleveland.

New England League.

Concord 7, Fall River 6; at Concord.

Manchester 5, Dover 0; at Manchester.

Lawrence 14, Lowell 1; at Lawrence.

Nashua 4, Haverhill 0; at Nashua.

CHARGED WITH TRAIN WRECKING.

Three Men Arrested By South Carolina Officers.

Toccoa, Ga., August 27.—Officials of Oconose county, S. C., have taken into custody three men, Henry Love, John Howard and Thomas Howard, whom they charge are responsible for the wreck of the Southern Railway's limited near Toccoa last Monday. The results of the investigation of the accident show that the train was deliberately derailed. Prints of wrecking tools have been discovered upon the rails.

EARTHQUAKES IN MINDANAO.

Mountains And Rivers Disturbed And Natives Killed.

Washington, August 27.—A cable received at the war department from General Chaffee reports severe earthquakes in the Lake Lanao country, in the Moro section of Midanao, near Camp Vicais, the present quarters of the American forces there. The rivers and mountains were considerably disturbed, and fifty or sixty natives killed, but no Americans perished.

NAVAL CHANGES.

Washington, August 27.—The navy department today announced that Captain Colby M. Chester would succeed Captain Charles H. Davis as superintendent of the naval observatory. Captain Davis will be placed in command of the battleship Alabama as the successor of Captain Bremson, who in turn will succeed Commander Richard Wainwright as superintendent of the naval academy at Annapolis. Commander Wainwright will be assigned to the command of the protected cruiser Newark, when she goes into commission in October.

OLD JED PROUTY.

On Monday afternon and evening, Sept. 1st, Manager Hartford will give the patrons of his playhouse the yearly treat they all look forward to. The treat in question will be the annual visit to this city of the far famed New England drama, Old Jed Prouty. Theatrically speaking, the words Old Jed Prouty are standard of merit, and need no further introduction. Manager William Henry Rudolph, who has so skilfully handled this beautiful play for the past three seasons, has elaborated the cast quite extensively, and has also added thereto six well known vaudeville celebrities who entertain royally with music, song and dance. The organization has been supplied with a carload of new scenery and effects, and, all in all, the show this year has been the recipient of better press criticisms than ever before. Old Jed Prouty is the oldest successful story of New England life now in existence, having been produced some fourteen years ago, since which time it has been given repeatedly in very city of note in the United States, Canada and British Columbia. The play has made five consecutive profitable trips from New York to San Francisco and return, which in itself is a record held by no other drama of similar characteristics The cast this season is made up of select actors and actresses.

NEWINGTON.

Newington, August 28.

Mrs. Sarah Pratt of Lynn, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Jones.

Mrs. M. L. Ricker returned to her home in South Berwick on Wednesday after a short visit to her brother, H. M. DeRochemont.

Miss Amanda Pickering was in Boston on Wednesday.

Brackett Pickering will attend the Old Home celebration at Durham today.

The Repairs' Circle met in the hall on Wednesday afternoon. No sewing was done. The new church carpet was the subject under discussion, but no final decision could seem to be reached.

George Beesley of Portsmouth is the guest of Mrs. Maria McDonough.

DEATH OF DR. GALLAUDET.

New York, August 27.—The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., an Episcopal clergyman, who was noted for his work among deaf mutes, died at his home in this city. He was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1822.

WENT THROUGH EARLY.

(Continued from first page.)

al to individual self-help we add the mutual self-help which comes by combination, both of citizens in their individual capacity and of citizens working through the state as an instrument. The farmers of the country have grown more and more to realize this, and farming has tended more and more to take its place as an applied science, though as with everything else the theory must be tested in practical work and can avail only when applied in practical fashion."

The speech was delivered in the presence of an immense audience who frequently drowned his words with applause.

The same close attention was given him at Waterville, where the president said in part:

"My Fellow Citizens: I wish to thank you, to thank all the people of Maine for the way in which I have been greeted. I feel in a certain sense a right to the greeting, for at least I am trying to put into practice the principles in which you believe. I feel that the art os successful government in our country is the art of applying practically the every-day principles of decency, morality and common sense, which must be applied by the average citizen if he is to be a good husband a good father, a good neighbor and a good citizen. (Applause.)

"There is not any wonderful brilliancy of genius in it. What we need is the application of the every-day principles that a man needs if he is to make his business a success, if he is to do his duty in his own family and to his neighbor. Now, up here in Maine you are so fortunate as to have a state, which, on the whole, represents as well as any other in our Union (better than all save a very few others in our Union) the conditions of life, the ways of looking at life out of which such a republican, such a democratic, government as ours springs."

Tonight the president dined here at the home of Senator Hale, who accompanied the president from Bangor.

The president was given a great reception in this city. He left at ten tonight for Nashua, N. H., and other points in that state, where he speaks tomorrow.

Passes Through Bangor.

Bangor, Me., August 27.—The presidential party arrived here tonight at 11.25, on their return from Ellsworth After changing engines, the train left on its journey west to New Hampshire.

WHAT IT MEANS TO "CORNER" GRAIN."

Corners in grain are made possble by a scarcity of cash grain, due to drought, large shipments abroad, inability to move grain held by farmers, simultaneous big purchases on the part of a number of large buyers, and numerous other agencies. The most successful corner is usually the one that is most natural; that is, the least unforced.

For this reason, the big wheat corner of '81, (run by the same syndicate that failed so signally in '87) is regarded as the most successful corner in the history of the board in the amount of grain handled and the actual profits resulting from its termination. With 30,000,000 bushels of wheat in hand this syndicate closed with the price at $1.40 a bushel; and the soundness of their calculations was proved when, subsequently, the price of wheat actually advanced ten cents beyond this figure.

Famous "corners" stand out in the history of grain speculation as famous battles in the history of wars Each mammoth engagement has its great general. It is unnecessary to review at tedious length the great corners of the Chicago board of trade to obtain a birds' eye glimpse of grain speculation. One or two examples will show motive and the results sometimes attained.

In the amount of money involved the Leiter deal of a few years ago was probably the biggest deal ever launched. Young Mr. Leiter became the most famous bull in the history of the board. He bought every bushel of wheat that was to be had. The price rose to $1.85 and he had opportunity to sell large holdings to the actual consumer at this figure. He was practically at war with the world. All eyes were upon him. He had done a marvelously daring thing. But he wanted his bubble to grow still bigger. Unfortunately for him, it burst and instead of realizing a great fortune, he was confronted with a loss of nine or ten million dollars. That corner will ever remain a study in greed.

In direct contrast to this was the recent Phillips corner in corn. This though not a large deal, was one of the best engineered corners known.

Few deals have ended more dramatically than the attempted wheat corner of '87, operated by a Cincinnati syndicate. The members of this syndicate reasoned that they could buy all the available wheat; but they wrongly estimated the supply, for thousands of bushels poured in upon them from every corner of the world. Their funds became exhausted. In the middle of the month this deal collapsed Panic followed. Commission men brokers, bankers, and the little dealers known as "taliers"—who always hover about a big corner, like kingbirds around a crow, getting in a peck now and then, making and losing small sums with minor fluctuations in price—scores of all these classes of individuals and firms were left stranded. The bank president who engineered the deal was sent to the penitentiary for certain misrepresentations.

Few struggles on the part of grain speculators in Chicago have been more pitiful though many have ended in suicide than that of a certain member of the famous Lyon syndicate of '72. This man was a leading capitalist of Toronto He lost much of his money in the Lyon deal Immediately, however, he fell back upon his business to recoup his fortunes for further speculation. He invested his earnings in barley and netted $100,000 With this sum he entered the corn pit of the Chicago board of trade, but there he suffered one loss after another until ruin seemed to confront him. His only chance of financial salvation lay in a certain shipment of corn in New York city. Every loss had affected him sorely; and when he started east to attend to this last bit of corn his sprightly step was gone and he was almost broken-hearted. He had but one hope; that his fortunes would turn again on the balance through the agency of the small amount of corn which still remained in his possession. When he reached New York city, however, he found this corn heated and practically unsalable. That evening he crossed over to Brooklyn by ferry, wandered down to the water's edge, loaded his pockets with stones, leaped into the water and was drowned.—Milton Marks in The Pilgrim for September.

CHANCE TO SPECULATE

Guessing Contest For Navy Yard Employes Only.

If You Win One You Get A Te Dollar Gold Piece.

Year's Subscription To The Herald Is Also Offered.

The Herald will give a ten-dollar gold piece to the navy yard employe who names the actual date, or the nearest to it, when the cruiser Raleigh is reported ready to go into commission, by the commandant of the yard.

One year's subscription to the Herald will be given to the navy yard employe who comes nearest to the date upon which the Raleigh actually goes into commission.

Should one or more persons name the same date, in either case, the prize will be awarded to the individual whose guess is first received.

The Raleigh will be reported ready for commission

on .....

Name .....

Address .....

Received at Herald Office .....

The Raleigh will go into commission on

.....

Name .....

Address .....

Received at Herald office .....

HEDDING.

Hedding, August 27.

The campmeeting early prayer meeting at six o'clock was well attended. The preaching service at ten a. m. was in the grove. The sermon was by the Rev. E. C. Strout of Concord. Bishop W. F. Mallalieu of Boston preached at two p. m. to a large congregation and the Rev. G. W. Farmer of Rochester, in the evening. Chapel prayer meetings followed in dierent society houses.

A large number of people came today, but not the crowd of former years.

Miss Lauriette, daughter of the caterer at the Spring hotel, is very ill with a fever. Dr. Mitchell of Epping is attending her.

Some of the cottagers were disturbed in the early hours of the morning by a team inquiring the way to "Brighton," or the camping ground where the horse trading goes on.

George P. Rowe of Brentwood was upon the grounds today, as was also Mr. Meyers, the secretary of the Y. M C. A. of Amesbury, the latter being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Lane. The grangers in this section are to hold a gathering here, Sept. 4. A large company is expected.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Rockingham County Woman's Christian Temperance union will be held in the Congregational vestry, Epping, on Wednesday, Sept. 3. The program of exercises is as follows:

Morning.

10.15 Devotional service.
Mrs. J. P. Barber
Greeting, Mrs. W. G. Cain
Response, Mr. A. F. H. Fuller
Secretary's report.
Business.
10:45 Department work:—
Non-Alcoholics,
Mrs. J. W. Fitts
Anti-narcotics,
Miss A. M. Perkins
Temperance literature,
Mrse. M. G. Osgood
Peace and arbitration,
Miss Anna M. Gove
1:15 Singing.
Annual report of unions.
12:00 Noontide devotional,
Mrs. J. P. French
12:30 Recess. Basket dinner. Coffee furnished.

Afternoon.

1:30 County song. Prayer. Roll call.
Report of secretary and treasurer.
Business. Election of officers.
2:00 Singing.
Memorial service,
Mrs. E. J. Barber
2:30 Department work:—
"Sabbath Observance,"
Rev. N. W. P. Smith
Press work,
Miss L. D. Tripp
Young Womens' work,
Miss Carrie Thompson
2:50 Singing.
3:00 "Mothers' hour."
Mrs. L. H. Perkins
3:45 Remarks.
4:00 Business.
4:15 Adjournment.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., August 27.

The death of Ex-Postmaster James O. Trefethen has cast a gloom over the entire community. Mr. Trefethen was one of our best known and most highly respected citizens, and the news of his death caused sincere grief. He had been ill a long time but it was not until recently that hope for his recovery was abandoned.

F. F. Niles of Lynn, Mass., has been visiting here.

The employes of the local electric railway have had few busier days than Wednesday for the entire summer.

A number from here attended the reunion of the Pepperell association at Kittery Point on Wednesday.

The new baseball ground at the Intervene could be converted into a first class football field the coming fall.

Organized at the office of the Lawyers' Incorporation and Transfer company, the Johnston Caulking and Sole Machine company, to manufacture machinery and mechanical appliances, capital $100,000, par value $10.00. President Charles C. Smith, treasurer, Brainerd E. Smith.

NEW CASTLE.

New Castle, August 28.

Charles Ruee and wife of Danville are the guests of his father, John Ruee.

A group picture was recently taken by a summer visitor, of three of the oldest residents of this town.

Idelle Wiggin is visiting in Portsmouth.

Arthur Johnson is visiting friends in Rye today.

Officers Shannon and McCaffery of Portsmouth were in town yesterday looking for the Fowler boy.

Eina Gebhartdte and mother are the guests for a few days at the Martin cottage.

Mrs. John Sherman and family, who have been passing July and August here, returned to their home in Boston today.

Mrs. Berwin and children of Philadelphia, who have been stopping at the Wentworth, returned home today.

Mark Trefethen and sister are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Spears in Boston.

Mrs. Carroll McGill, who has been here for a few days, returned to her home in Boston today.

Mrs. Edwin B. Rand is at The Weirs.

Miss Adelaide White is visiting in Epping.

Mrs. Charles Baker is visiting friends in Hedding.

Miss Hattie Amazeen is at Hedding.

Mrs. A. M. Randall is visiting in Boston.

The latest arrivals at the Curtis are Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Frost and N. Frost, of Chelsea, Mass.

If the New York Nationals lose Christy Matthewson next season they will find it difficult to even win an occasional game.

UNIQUE INVENTIONS

C. E. Broadwick of Kenosha, Wis., has invented a new kind of balloon, which has been patented. It is in the form of a ball is fifty feet in circumference and is inflated in the same way as all other balloons. It has no basket or safety belt, and the only way for the operator to ride on it is to hold on to a big rope ladder which girdles the globe.

It has been tried at an altitude of 5000 feet, and Broadwick had a hard struggle to keep his place on the rope ladder. There is no chance for the aeronaut to rest during the ascent and descent, as he must climb around and around the balloon until the gas is exhausted and the globe drops to the earth.

In his one ascent Broadwick managed to reach the ground in safety, but he was so exhausted from continuously climbing the ladder that it was several days before he was able to make an ascension with one of the ordinary type of balloons.

Acetylene Trap For Moths.

M. Noel, director of the entomological laboratory at Rouen, France, has invented an acetylene trap for catching insects and moths. A barrel laid upon its side lined with tinfoil and provided with a small acetylene light is covered on the outside with molasses. This contrivance is placed in an orchard or garden where insects of all kinds are to be found in large numbers. The bugs are attracted by the bright light and fly against the outside of the cask, where they are immediately caught by the molasses. A few of these traps placed in a large orchard are said to do great service in preserving the fruit.

Snowshoes For Horses.

Over the light crust that forms on the snow in the dense forests and deep gulches of northern Idaho the horses of the winter mail carriers make their way on snowshoes, and wooden snowshoes at that. These shoes are made with a double thickness of inch boards, the whole about 22 inches long and 14 wide. An indentation to fit the horse's foot is branded in with a hot horseshoe, and an iron clamp secured by a screw bolt holds it over the hoof. The shoe was invented by an officer who failed in his trust and is now serving a term in the United States penitentiary for robbing the mails.

RAILROADING

Patents have been granted to Max Tolz and to L. W. Hill, son of and assistant to President James J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad, for a novel combined tank and flat car, their joint invention. The new car is a huge rectangular steel tank two feet deep, mounted, as is an ordinary flat car, on special trucks of 70,000 pounds capacity.

The roof of the tank is perfectly flat and is built of steel plates, over which is a thickness of wooden flooring. This forms the floor of a flat car, and, with sides and ends attached, it is converted into a 50,000 gal. mounted above the oil tanks. Valve apparatus underneath the car provides for filling and emptying the tanks.

The new cars are forty feet long over all and of the standard width.

Utilization of Wastes.

The census bureau has issued a report on the utilization of wastes and byproducts in manufactures. The report denies that the profitable employment of wastes in manufacture has reached its highest degree of attainment. Instead it predicts further developments even to the extent of converting byproducts into the main product of an industry. The most conspicuous instance of such reversion in the last decade of the nineteenth century is in the revelations of coal tar and the highly developed utilization of its many byproducts. In the course of a resume of the subject by industries the report says, among other things, that from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth of wool fat and potash are run down the streams and wasted annually in the United States, and similar lost opportunities for utilizing waste material are pointed out.

Bricks From Sand and Cement.

A new process for making bricks out of sand and cement has been put in operation in Missouri. No ovens or burning processes are necessary, the hardening of the brick beginning as soon as it is taken from the mold, and in fifteen days it is ready for delivery. During the process of molding a single brick undergoes a pressure of 65,000 pounds. In thirty days from the time the hardening process begins the brick will stand a pressure of ten tons; in sixty days a pressure of twenty tons. One special test on a ninety day brick yielded a pressure of sixty-five tons. The ordinary pressure required for building purposes is about eight tons.

Housecleaning by Air.

The first stationary compressed air cleaning apparatus to be placed in a hotel in the United States, if not in the world, was put in operation in Milwaukee recently, says the Milwaukee Sentinel. The compressor is located in the basement, and from it pipes lead to every floor of the building, with places thereon for attaching hose. It is an automatic piece of mechanism, and when in use the air pressure is kept at eighty pounds to the square inch. It is operated by electricity. The air current is sent through the carpets, furniture and bedding, driving out all dirt and rendering them sweet and clean.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, AUGUST 28.

Sun rises ... Moon rises ... Sun sets ... Full sea ... Length of day ...

New Moon, Sept. 2... First Quarter, Sept. ... Full Moon, Sept. 1..., evening, E. Last Quarter, Sept. 25th, ... morning W.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, August 27—Forecast for New England: Fair Thursday ... south portion; variable winds, shifting to fresh northeast.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1902.

VERSATILE VERSES.

Vacation rules in all the schools,
Fast locked is every door;
The teacher spends the pay she saved
The scholar schools no more.
—Buffalo Express.

The year is now a fair young wife,
Standing within a field of grain;
Looking forward to a life
Free from sorrow, free from pain.
—Exchange.

Fussin' at de worl',
En a-frettin' of yer soul—
'Spose you waz aburnin',
En de devil shovellin' coal?

Fussin' at de worl',
En a-groanin' at yo' woes,
'Spose de devil had you
Whar dey never turn the hose?
—Atlanta Constitution.

CITY BRIEFS.

No police court today.

This is Greenacre's final week.

Porter apples are retailing at low prices.

September magazines are on the newsstands.

The theatrical season has opened auspiciously.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

Our summer comes rather late, but it is none the less welcome.

The local hotels are still enjoying a large volume of business.

The Portsmouth contingent in California will arrive home next week.

It won't do to be too sanguine about the apple crop this year. All the reports are not so favorable.

A blessing alike to young and old; Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Nature's specific for dysentery, diarrhoea and summer complaint.

It is certainly to be hoped that the predictions of a warm September may be realized. Early frost during the next few weeks would work serious havoc with the crops.

The funeral of Mrs. Herbert Fernald was held at two o'clock this afternoon at her late home on Marcy street, Rev. Henry E. Hovey officiating. Interment was in Sagamore cemetery by Undertaker Nickerson.

KLONDIKE ON THE WANE.

The golden star of the Klondike is on the wane, according to the official report of Mr. George H. Hees, who was recently sent to Dawson by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to make a thorough examination into the business prospects of the Yukon territory. The state department today made public a communication from United States Consul Brush at Niagara Falls dated August 8, giving some of the principal features of Mr. Hees' report.

Mr. Hees points to the fact that the total yield of the Klondike last year was $24,000,000 and that the production of the coming year will not, according to government estimates, exceed $14,000,000, a falling off of nearly one-half. Moreover, no new discoveries have been made for over a year although since 1897 thousands of prospectors have been exploring every creek and mountain in the country. At Dawson Mr. Hees reports ten applicants for every job, yet boat after boat load of men continues to arrive, the transportation companies keeping up the illusion abroad that Dawson is the needy man's paradise.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Arrived—Hannibal at Lambert Point; Yorktown at Vladivostock; Marietta at New York; Leyden at Boston; Kearsarge Brooklyn; Alabama, Massachusetts, Peoria and Nina, Metacomet, Bluff, Sioux and Nezinscott at Portsmouth, N. H.; Panther at New London; Lancaster at Gardiner's bay; Scorpion and Mayflower at New London; Montgomery at Tompkinsville; Hist at Newport; Cincinnati at Cape Haiten; Biddle and Decatur at Newport; Prairie at Boston; Isla de Luzon at Labrador; Indiana and Supply at Tompkinsville, and the Sylph at Oyster Bay.

Sailed—Mayflower, Menemsha Bight for New London; Montgomery, Menemsha Bight for Tompkinsville; Shubrick, Portland for Newport; Gloucester and Leyden, Boston to Menemsha Bight; Essex, Halifax for Provincetown.

PEPPERRELL ASSOCIATION.

Annual Reunion Held At Kittery Point On Wednesday.

Interesting Program Rendered And Many Relics Exhibited.

Social Hour Enjoyed, Appetizing Lunch Served And Officers Elected

The sixth annual reunion of the Pepperrell association was held in the Free Will Baptist church at Kittery Point on Wednesday, a large number of the descendants of Col. William Pepperrell and Marjory (Bray) Pepperrell being present.

After a social hour passed in the vestry, dinner was served, consisting of chowder, sandwiches, cake, coffee and tea which was under the direction of Mrs. Martin Williams of Kittery Point.

At the loan exhibition which was held during the day, many interesting Pepperrell relics were displayed, among them being a white satin vest embroidered with gold, worn by Sir William, now the property of Dr. Gerrish of South Berwick, Me., but will be given to the association when a safe and suitable place can be secured to keep it in; a piece of brocadings of Col. William Pepperrell, and of silk of the wedding dress of Marian Pepperrell; a China tea cup of Sir William's; besides many valuable writings, the family coat of arms, the property of Miss Victoria Vennard, and many other relics.

In the afternoon at half past two the company adjourned to the church which was tastefully decorated with flowers and ferns, where the afternoon exercises were held.

Following is the program:

Address, The Problem of Government in the Eighteenth Century,
Hon. Ira S. Locke.
Poem, Kittery Rose, Mrs. Adelaide Cilley Waldron.
Read by Mrs. Horace Mitchell.
Music, America, by the Audience.
Address, Republic or Empire.
Hon. John Wentworth Deering.
Poem, Pepperrell Folks, Miss Laura J. Fernald
Read by Jessie B. Wentworth.
Sketch, The Pepperrell Family, Mr. Cecil Hampden Cutts Howard.
Read by Miss Emma B. Vennard.
Poem,
Hon. John Wentworth Deering.
Music, Auld Lang Syne, Audience.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Everett Pepperrell Wheeler, president; Gov. John Hill, Jasper C. Salter, Frank L. Fernald, John Wentworth, Dr. C. P. Gerrish, vice presidents; Miss Frances L. Gregg, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Horace Mitchell, auditor; Hon. Joseph A. Locke, Prof. Ivory F. Frisbee, Joseph Langdon, Ira S. Locke, Woodward Emery, Hon. John H. Treat, tomb committee; Addison F. Lawry, custodian of tomb; Oliver L. Frisbee, William Gerrish, Hon. George Parsons, Hon. Charles Parsons, mansion committee; Miss Frances L. Gregg, Mrs. Adelaide Cilley Waldron, Prof. John S. Brooks, Cecil A. Cutts Howard, Miss Helen B. Vennard, ancestral committee; Capt. Jesse L. Frisbee, Miss Anna P. Prior, Mrs. Susan Woodman, ... committee; Miss George Parsons, historian; Rev. William Salter, chaplain.

A very cordial invitation was extended to the company present from ... at Capt. John ... U. S. N., to partake of ... today and ...

A letter was read by Mrs. Edwin D. Jacques of South Berwick, Me., from C. F. Abraham of Leicester, Eng., ... the many beautiful Pepperrell ... which he owned and wished ... a happy reunion.

At the close of the exercises the ... were ... to the Pepperrell ...

WENTWORTH TEAM BEATEN.

Exciting Game of Golf On Portsmouth Country Club Links.

The Portsmouth Country club golf team won an interesting match on Wednesday from the strong Wentworth hotel team, on the links at the Country club. A return game will be played at the Wentworth house links Saturday.

The score:

Portsmouth	Holes up
J. M. Washburn	1
Sides	2
Bennett	5
C. C. Washburn	4
McDonough	0
Bates	1
Armstrong	1
Drew	0
Total	15

Wentworth	Holes up
Fairchild	0
Wright	0
Steed	0
White	0
Sackett	6
Bramwell	0
Salisbury	0
Carerton	3
Total	9

SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS ORGANIZE.

The sinking fund commissioners ... by the board of aldermen ... of the increase ... met this afternoon and ... choosing Wallace Hackett ... and F. W. Pryor as secretary.

The commissioners received securities from City Treasurer Prime for sinking fund purposes and gave receipt for same.

WARNER CLUB'S OUTING.

The first annual outing of the Warner club will be held tomorrow (Friday) at the Johnson farm, on Elwyn road. The feature of the day will be the baseball game between the tall and short men. This will probably begin about three o'clock. No special trolley cars have been engaged, the club members preferring to go and return on the regulars.

GOOD MORNING, CARRIE.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Kansas crusader, is anounced to deliver her lecture, "Why I Smashed," in Dover this afternoon and evening. She was to arrive from Boston on the noon train and go directly to Central park, where she will hold a reception to local temperance workers and the newspaper representatives.

MR. GODDARD HURT.

James Goddard of Cass street has returned from Intervale, where he has been playing in the hotel orchestra at that place. Mr. Goddard was the victim of a bicycle accident while riding over a mountain road, and is now nursing a broken wrist, which will keep him unoccupied for many months.

REPUBLICAN RALLY IN KITTERY.

There will be a republican rally in Tretethen's hall, Kittery, Friday evening, August 29, at 7.30 o'clock. Addresses will be made by James O. Lyford of Boston and Judge B. F. Deaves of Biddeford, Me. Good music will be furnished.

Scrofula, salt rheum, erysipelas and other distressing eruptive diseases yield quickly and permanently to the cleansing, purifying power of Burdock Blood Bitters.

P. & W.

KING ARTHUR FLOUR,

America's Highest grade.

Beech-Nut Ham and Bacon Always to the Front.

Ballardvale Lithia, Sparkling and Delicious.

Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Sauces and Condiments.

Payne & Walker,

Successors to CHARLES E. LAIGHTON & SON,

Exchange Block, Opp. Post Office.

GAULT—HEAD.

Brilliant Wedding at the Head Homestead at Hooksett.

John Gault formerly of Portsmouth, and now principal of the Webster grammar school in Manchester, and Miss Sallie Head, daughter of Mrs. Mary H. Head of Hooksett, were married at high noon on Wednesday. The wedding took place at the Head homestead in Hooksett, originally the home of Ex-Governor Nat Head, and was one of the most brilliant social events in years in that section.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. T. Wolcott of Plymouth. It is estimated that fully two hundred and fifty persons were assembled in the spacious rooms of the Head residence. Among those in attendance were a number of the college classmates of Mr. and Mrs. Gault, and a large representation of the public school teachers of Manchester.

The house was handsomely decorated. Miss Head was escorted by her brother, Col. Eugene H. Head. Her gown was of point d'esprit over white taffeta, en train and she carried a bouquet of American Beauty roses. She was unattended by bridesmaids or flower girls. Supt. Morrison of the Portsmouth public schools was best man.

A wedding breakfast was served and the bridal couple left town for a brief tour. The ushers were Supt. Morrison of this city, Burton T. Scales of Philadelphia, a classmate of Mr. Gault; Prof. Craven Laycock of Hanover and Charles A. Preston of Contoocook.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

A new anchor engine was put on the Yankton on Wednesday.

The figure head of the U. S. S. Raleigh was touched up by the painters Wednesday.

George Tilton, machinist in the steam engineering department is away from his duties.

Charles P. Abbott of the steam engineering pattern shop is passing a few days at the Weirs.

The tug Sioux and the admiral's launch made a trip to the lower harbor Wednesday afternoon.

Two more large boilers will soon be put in use, in addition to those now at work, at Henderson's Point.

Fred Turner, of the yards and docks department is acting as engineer at the pumping station on Seavey's island.

John Barrett, formerly a machinist in the construction machine shop, has reported for duty in the steam engineering department at Charlestown navy yard.

The watchmen aboard the Spanish ship Reina Mercedes are kept busy chasing up visitors for a look at their passes.

The Misses Sullivan and Flannigan, school teachers at Lawrence, Mass., were visitors at the yard Wednesday afternoon.

MERIT REWARDED.

Harry W. Evans, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Y. Evans of South street, who is connected with the large electrical plant at Lynn, Mass., has been agreeably surprised by the managers in having his weekly compensation increased for the fourth time, and entirely unsolicited on his part. Merit is thus receiving its reward, and Mr. Evans, who occupies the responsible position of assistant electrical engineer in the above noted plant, has the heartiest congratulations of his circle of friends in the success which is following his close application to the science of electricity.

SECRET SERVICE.

A large audience witnessed the E. V. Phelan Stock company's production of Secret Service at Music hall on Wednesday evening and was provided with a most enjoyable entertainment. William Gillette's famous war drama was interpreted in a manner which does credit to the ladies and gentlemen of the Phelan company. Their work on Wednesday evening was the best of the week thus far.

Secretary of State Edward N. Pearson and Adjutant General A. D. Ayling, who will represent Governor Jordan on the presidential train today, accompanied by Editor George H. Moses of the Concord Monitor and Superintendent W. G. Bean of the Southern division of the Boston and Maine railroad, enjoyed the play from a box.

OPENING OF BOULEVARD.

Daniel M. Foss of Rye has sold to the state for the New Hampshire boulevard commission for $1, a strip of land at Rye Beach about 400 feet in length and containing a tenth of an acre. The section of the boulevard will be opened to the public Sept. 3. Governor Jordan and council will be present.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived, August 28—Schooner Celia F., Capt. Smith, South Amboy, for Portsmouth, with coal; schooner Lizzie O. Wells, Capt. Wells South Amboy for Dover, with coal.

Bodily pain loses its terror if you've a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the house. Instant relief in cases of burns, cuts, sprains, accidents of any sort.

The Herald's Daily Puzzle.



"ANY RAGS TO SELL?" TO WHOM IS HE SPEAKING?

PERSONALS.

William J. Cater is in Boston today.

Miss Ella A. Newhall of Norwood, Mass., visited relatives in this city on Wednesday.

F. E. Hasty, clerk at Peyser's clothing store, is enjoying his annual vacation.

Miss Emma E. Carrier, who has been visiting Miss Alice Rand, returned to Taunton, Mass., today.

R. C. Boyd attended the reunion at The Weirs on Wednesday and is at the Concord fair today.

Harold H. Jackson, who has been visiting in this city, will leave on Friday for Boston, to be absent a few days.

Arthur Williams, who has been passing a few days at his father's home in this city, left Tuesday for Philadelphia to enter into business.

Mrs. Joseph Foster entertained at whist at the navy yard on Wednesday afternoon. There were four prizes. A collation was served.

Miss Teresa Kimball who has been passing the summer in New London, N. H., is now the guest of her sister, Miss Victoria Vennard of Vaughan street.

Thomas H. Rider received a despatch on Wednesday evening announcing the arrival in New York of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Emery and Miss Agnes Ross, on the steamer Majestic.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Perkins and her sisters, the Misses Vena and Mathilda F. Rothwell, of South street, leave Friday by trolley for a trip to Boston and Brockton, in which latter city they will remain until Tuesday. The homeward trip will also be made by the electrics.

The engagement is announced of Miss Sadie E. Paul, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin N. Paul, of Mark street, to Mr. Joseph W. Stone, of Union street, the railroad engineer for many years at the Frank Jones Brewing company. The heartiest of congratulations are pouring in for the worthy parties.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Lars Martin was held at his late home on State street at two o'clock this afternoon, Rev. Henry E. Hovey officiating. Interment was in a private lot by Undertaker Ham.

The funeral of Robert Tilley was held at the home of his parents on Northwest street, at ten o'clock this morning, Rev. Mr. Cornish officiated. The interment was in Cotton cemetery by Undertaker Ham.

The funeral of Constance Wilson was held at the home of her parents on Wall street this morning at ten o'clock. Rev. Mr. Cornish officiated. Interment was in Cotton cemetery by Undertaker Ham.

OLD FRIEND HEARD FROM.

The following notice printed in a Boston paper on Monday shows that our old friend, Harold Eastman, formerly of Exeter, is still making it uncomfortable for his father:

Warning—All persons are warned not to harbor or trust my boy, Harold F. Eastman, as I shall pay no bills of his contracting, information of his whereabouts thankfully received. CHAS. A. EASTMAN, MD., 119 Bunker Hill st., Boston Mass.

EGYPTA.

Our old time musicians are saying that Portsmouth has seldom experienced such a thorough musical awakening as that now being manifested at the rehearsals of Egypta. Night after night the singers assemble and seem reluctant to miss even one of the enjoyable rehearsals. The high grade of the music appeals to the most cultured vocalists. New singers join the chorus every evening.

THE REAL CAPT. BRENT.

One prominent figure in the pages of "The Crisis" enjoys the distinction of apearing in the novel without the mask of an assumed name. Capt. 'Lige Brent was a real man, and a well-known steamboat captain on the Mississippi. He was the friend of Col. Woods, and was widely known in old St. Louis. His steamboat, the "Louisiana," was also a reality, and it was only very recently that she ended her historic career, by sinking near Cairo. Capt. 'Lige carried her, with Sherman, through the Vicksburg campaign, and during the rest of the war the boat was used as a transport. After peace was declared, Capt. Brent ran on the river until his death some years ago, when the old "Louisiana" was sold and repaired and her name changed, for some unknown reason, to the "St. Louis." Soon after that she resented the indignity by sinking as before mentioned. A photograph of her, however, is still in existence. Captain 'Lige alone is lacking on her deck.—Landon Knight in The Pilgrim for September.

NOTICE.

All union business men having a desire to make a display in the street parade Labor day, Sept. 1, 1902, will please notify the chairman of the committee, Ernest Brown, No. 3 Islington street, by mail, on or before Thursday, August 28.

Per Order Committee.

CONFERRED DEGREE.

At the meeting of the Knights of the Golden Eagle on Wednesday evening, the Knight's degree was conferred on two candidates.

Two pleasant days in succession are a rarity.

The Evening Herald

A live local paper.
Enterprising, but not sensational.
HOME, not street circulation
Only one edition daily hence:—
Every copy a family of readers

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established about 50 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to G. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office. je17,eahtf

CARRIAGE PAINTING done in a prompt and workmanlike manner by F. Alford, No. 18 Vaughan Street. The best of skilled labor at the lowest possible price. je6,tf

LUNCH CART—Drop in at Dunbar's Night Lunch and get a good cup of hot coffee. Hot and cold lunch. je6,tf

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Haley & George. je6,tf

TIME. Yes, time is money. Have your watch cleaned and repaired by an expert Fred Stacy, official watch inspector, B. & M. R. R.

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries, all kinds of meats, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city. e17,eahtf

CASH FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE

Anywhere in New England. Send full description at once. Country, city or seashore.
C. K. AMIDON & SON,
45 Milk St. Boston.

Summer Drinks Of All Kinds.

Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla, Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee and Chocolate.

Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.

Bottler of Eldredge and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.

C. E. BOYNTON

11 BOW STREET,

PORTSMOUTH N. H.

Cut Flowers AND Funeral Designs

FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE.

Richard E. Hannaford

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

Your Summer Suit

Should be WELL MADE.
It should be STYLISH
And PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO-DATE SAMPLES to be shown in the city.

Cleansing, Turning And Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street

Old Furniture Made New.

Why don't you send some of your badly worn upholstered furniture to Robert H Hall and have it re-upholstered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions And Coverings.

R. H. HALL

Hanover Street. Near Market.

COAL AND WOOD

C. E. WALKER & CO.,

Commission Merchant

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Coal and Wood

Office Cor. State and Water Sts.

NewspaperARCHIVE®